The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Protracted Debate in the Senate on the Suffrage Amendment.

The Supplementary Banking Bill Killed in the House.

Further Debate on the Proposition to Reduce the Army.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional Amendment came up in the Senate to-day on motion of Senator STEWART, who moved that the Senate recede and concur in the House bill. This question was divided, and the motion to recede was carried, but the one to concur was lost. This brought up the original proposition of the Senate Judiciary Committee, when there followed the old arguments and amendments, which were made, and offered, and voted down eight or ten days ago when it was under discussion in the Senate. Innumerable speeches were made on the various propositions. Senator CONKLING made a strong, sarcastic speech, full of force and point, against the Judiciary Committee amendment, on the ground that it was wholly inadequate to the object proposed to be reached. It is now 11 o'clock P. M. The Senate has been in continuous session since 12 o'clock, and the final vote appears almost as far off as ever.

DEBATE ON THE BANK BILL.

The House was engaged all day on the Supplementary Bank bill, and a very lively contest took place on the fourth section, which proposed a redistribution of the currency. The section was first amended so as to except banks with less than $200,000 capital from the scaling process, which met with the approval of the Committee on Banking. Then a great variety of amendments were voted upon, but all rejected until the amendment of Mr. COBURN was reached, which proposed to make the redistribution upon the basis of property and population. This was carried by the Western and Southern members voting together, in the belief that they would thereby get a larger share than under the Committee's amendment. But in refusing to take what they could get, by attempting to get more, they lost all. The adoption of COBURN's amendment made the bill objectionable to its original friends, and when Mr. INGERSOLL proposed as a substitute to sections 3 and 4 several new sections, virtually opening the whole national system to free banking, they were agreed to by a large majority, simply for the purpose of defeating the bill. The next motion was to lay the bill on the table, which prevailed—yeas 92, nays 78. Pending a motion to reconsider this vote, the House took a recess until evening. The bill is practically dead for this session.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Gen. BUTLER opened the debate in the House this evening, on the Army Appropriation bill, with a characteristic speech in favor of his sweeping amendment, which aims at total reorganization of the military service. He proposes that the grade of General shall be abolished after the 4th of March next; that of Lieutenant-General as soon as a vacancy shall occur; that brevets shall be conferred only for distinguished service in the presence of the enemy; that after July next there shall be only three Major-Generals and five Brigadier-Generals, and twenty-four regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry and three regiments of artillery. Mr. BUTLER stated, in his speech this evening, that the adoption of this amendment would save the country $7,425,000 in the pay of officers alone, and reduce in the aggregate the expenses of the military establishment from sixty-eight millions and some hundreds of thousands of dollars to thirty-three millions of dollars. Mr. SHELLABARGER followed in a short speech in opposition. He thought that we had better follow the advice of Gen. GRANT in reference to this question, namely, a gradual reduction, to which Gen. BUTLER demurred. The debate dragged on for an hour longer, when the House adjourned without taking any action on any of the amendments. The feeling among members appears to be averse to the wholesale onslaught of Gen. BUTLER on the army, and there is not much probability that his extreme views on the question will be adopted by Congress at least during the present session.

GEN. GRANT AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The sticklers for official etiquette appear to be unduly annoyed and irritated at the announcement that Gen. GRANT does not intend to ride with President JOHNSON to the Capitol on Inauguration Day, as has been customary in the case of outgoing and incoming Presidents. Should Gen. GRANT see fit to adopt this course, he can refer to at least one precedent in the history of the Government. When JACKSON arrived in this city in 1829, the then President, Mr. ADAMS, refused to hold any intercourse with Gen. JACKSON on account of the Mrs. Eaton scandal, and on the morning of the 4th of March, when JACKSON was sworn into office, Mr. ADAMS, instead of going to the Capitol, went from the executive mansion to a private dwelling. Gen. JACKSON rode to the Capitol alone and Mr. ADAMS took no part in the ceremonies.

SENATOR BAYARD AND W. W. CORCORAN.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia resumed, this morning, the investigation of the claim of W. W. CORCORAN, Esq. DOHNER, formerly steward to Mr. BODISCO, the Russian Minister, who is charged with having heard certain statements made by Senator BAYARD and Mr. CORCORAN relative to the assassination of President LINCOLN, appeared before the Committee, but refused to testify, claiming his diplomatic privilege, and was allowed to depart. Senator BAYARD and Mr. CORCORAN both appeared before the Committee voluntarily and contradicted the testimony of the negro servant who testified before the Committee a few days since that he had heard Messrs. CORCORAN and BAYARD signify their willingness to pay any one who would assassinate Mr. LINCOLN. Both of these gentlemen pronounce the whole thing a fabrication and without a vestige of truth. Dr. SAMUEL MILLER and the correspondent of the New-York *Tribune* were also examined by the Committee. The Committee will meet again on Friday morning and resume the investigation of the claim.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The Tax bill, which was pushed through the House last night, will make six hundred pages when engrossed, and is the longest bill ever passed by Congress. It was ordered to be sent to the Senate at once, though it will occupy the Engrossing Clerks until Saturday. It seems practically impossible that it should be acted upon in the Senate, yet is understood that Gen. SCHENCK is not without hope. It will be a matter of sincere regret if the great labor of the Committee and the House is lost upon this measure simply for want of time.

A DEMOCRATIC MANOEUVRE.

The Democrats played a quiet yet useless game in the House to-day. It was reported that, as soon as the Bank bill was concluded, Mr. BOUTWELL would report from the Reconstruction Committee a bill providing a Provisional Government for the State of Mississippi, and would push it through, so that it might reach the President in time to compel him to veto and return it this session, as anything that passes after Friday he can smother by putting it in his pocket. There were a great many amendments offered to the Bank bill, and the Democrats united in demanding the yeas and nays on each, thus prolonging for the whole afternoon, what could have been otherwise finished in an hour. It was a useless waste of time.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF VIRGINIA.

The subject of the reconstruction of Virginia has been under discussion in the Senate Judiciary Committee for some days past and a report may be expected next week. No definite conclusion has yet been reached on the subject, but the feeling of the Committee appears to be in favor of submitting the Underwood Constitution, with certain changes, to the people.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

The Tenure-of-Office bill did not come up in the Senate to-day any further than the announcement in reference to it by Senator EDMUNDS that he desired to have it considered during the present week. There is an understanding among Senators that it shall be taken up on Saturday, when an effort will be made to pass the House bill repealing it.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, who had under consideration the credentials of H. V. C. MILLER, as Senator elect from Georgia, reported to-day adversely on his admission, for the reasons given in the report of the same Committee on the question of the reconstruction of Georgia, about twelve days ago.

THE MONEY LOAN BILL.

The bill to prevent National Banks from loaning money on currency collaterals was signed in both Houses to-day, and will reach the President to-morrow and be signed at once.

SPEAKER COLFAX TO RESIGN.

As it is necessary that the Vice-President elect shall be sworn into office before noon of the day of inauguration, in order that he may call the Senate to order and swear in the new Senators, it is understood that Speaker COLFAX will deliver his valedictory to the House, and resign a day or two in advance. The House will therefore have to select a Speaker for the balance of the session, which choice will undoubtedly fall upon Hon. T. M. POMEROY, of New-York, who, besides being an excellent presiding officer, will in no wise conflict with the canvass now going on for the Speakership of the next Congress, as he is not reelected.

SICKNESS OF MR. WASHBURNE.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE is lying very ill at his residence, and his friends entertain serious apprehensions for his recovery. In all probability he will not be able to resume his seat again in Congress at this session, and perhaps not at all. In his absence Mr. BLAINE becomes acting Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and general manager of its business before the House.

GENS. GRANT AND BADEAU.

The report in the New-York *Herald* of to-day about a difficulty between Gen. GRANT and Gen. BADEAU, resulting in a rupture of their relations, is pure invention. The story rests upon no other foundation than the transfer of Gen. BADEAU's desk from one room to another at army headquarters, without any change whatever of duties.

GENS. GRANT AND BUTLER.

Gen. and Mrs. GRANT called on Gen. BUTLER to-day.

INAUGURATION VISITORS.

A great many prominent people are gathering here from all quarters, though the crowd is not so great as on previous like occasions. Among the recent arrivals from New-York are: Gov. FENTON, the Senator elect; Hon. WM. A. DARLING, Gen. PHILIP S. CROOKE, W. B. ASTOR and J. J. ASTOR, Jr.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Unexpectedly to many the Conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to in the Senate to-day. The point made against it, to the effect that new legislation could not be introduced by a Conference Committee, having failed, it will probably pass the House, and the features as telegraphed in these dispatches last night will stand as law.

A RACING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of some prominent citizens of Washington was held last night at the St. James Hotel, for the purpose of forming an organization perfecting arrangements for a Spring meeting of race horses at the National race course near this city. Among those present were Col. CHARLES M. ALEXANDER, City Postmaster; Col. SPEAR, of Philadelphia; Major A. C. RICHARDS, Col. MASSEY and Dr. HAYS. At 7:30 Mr. GEORGE W. BUNKER was chosen Chairman, and stated the object for which the meeting was called. The name of the Association was fixed as the National Fair Association of the District of Columbia, after which Col. CHARLES M. ALEXANDER was elected President.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. CONKLING presented a petition for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to recognize Almighty God. Also a petition for the modification of Naturalization laws. Also a remonstrance of a wool-growers' association in New-York State, against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. POMEROY presented several petitions for equal suffrage, and one praying for an amendment to the Constitution, so as to recognize Almighty God.

BRADY'S WAR VIEWS.

Mr. WILSON presented a memorial asking the Government to purchase Mr. BRADY's collection of war views.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill granting a right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company, from El Paso, Texas, to the Pacific Ocean. The bill authorizes the Company to construct a road between the points named, to connect with other Pacific Railroads, but grants no sections of public lands.

Mr. TIPTON, from the same Committee, reported with amendments a bill granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad from Sioux City, Iowa, to Columbus, Nebraska. It grants ten sections per mile on each side to the State of Nebraska, for the benefit of the road.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported adversely to the bill to purchase a site for an Executive Mansion, and the Committee were discharged from its further consideration; also favorably the House bill to establish a Police Court for the District of Columbia, on which he asked immediate action, but

Mr. HENDRICKS objected.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. STEWART, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on Mr. SUMNER's bill to strike out from the Naturalization laws the word "white" wherever it occurs.

Mr. CONKLING, from the same Committee, reported adversely to Mr. SUMNER's bill to regulate prosecutions for embezzling and kindred offences.

Mr. STEWART, from the same Committee, reported the credentials of H. V. MILLER as Senator elect from Georgia, with a resolution that he be not allowed to take his seat.

THE LAST AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the same Committee, submitted a report on the President's message regarding his Christmas Amnesty Proclamation, accompanied with a resolution "that in the opinion of the Senate, the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 25th of December, 1868, purporting to grant general pardon and amnesty to all persons guilty of treason and acts of hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, with restoration of rights, &c., &c., was not authorized by the Constitution or laws."

Mr. HENDRICKS stated that he disagreed with the majority of the Committee, and would express his views when the report came up for action.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported with amendments the House bill to restrict and regulate the franking privilege.

The bill as amended provides that it shall not be lawful for any officer of the Government, member of Congress, or other person entitled by law to the franking privilege, to exercise said privilege otherwise than by his or her written or authorized signature upon the matter franked, except heads of Departments and heads of Bureaus now entitled by law to the franking privilege, who shall be allowed to frank all official matter pertaining to their Departments or Bureaus by the use of a stamp which shall designate the object for which it is used, under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe; and all letters or other mail matter not thus franked shall be charged with the rates of postage which are now or may be hereafter established by law.

ALASKA FURS.

Mr. NYE presented a remonstrance of citizens of San Francisco against the passage of the pending bill to protect the fur-bearing animals of Alaska.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.

On motion of Mr. DRAKE the report of the Committee of Conference upon the bill to amend the various acts relating to the navy was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES explained the bill, and said it was designed to make great reduction in the size and expense of the navy, and especially the Marine Corps.

Messrs. EDMUNDS and DAVIS criticised the report of the Committee of Conference, as introducing new matter not contained in the original bill; and the latter objected to it upon the ground that it provided for too great reduction of the Marine Corps.

Mr. GRIMES said that he was in favor of reducing the Marine Corps still further. He saw no reason why it should be now any larger than before the war.

The report was agreed to.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

A resolution was adopted directing the Attorney-General to furnish a list of persons convicted of violating the Revenue laws, with the fines and other punishments imposed on them, and the number and dates of the pardons given to such persons by the President.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, Monday, the 22d inst., was set apart for the consideration of business from the Committee on Finance; and on motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Saturday next was set apart for the consideration of his bill to regulate naturalization.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEWART moved to take up the message of the House, asking the Committee of Conference in regard to the Constitutional Amendment. Carried.

Mr. STEWART moved that the Senate insist on its amendments and agree to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. WILLIAMS said that when there was a difference between the House and the Senate in regard to the Military Reconstruction bill, a Committee of Conference had been proposed, but objected to by many Senators, on the ground that it was too important a subject to be dealt with by such a Committee; and he thought the same objection applied with greater force to intrusting this more important matter to a Committee of Conference.

Mr. BUCKALEW also thought the subject too important to have the difference in regard to it settled by such a Committee.

Mr. STEWART withdrew his motion to insist, and moved that the Senate recede and agree to the amendment made in the House.

Mr. BUCKALEW continued his remarks, in the course of which he said that in [illegible] of late years, in which there had been a disagreement between the House and the Senate in regard to any measure of a political character the House, or rather the man who controlled the House, had always at last had the matter his own way. Mr. BUCKALEW was proceeding at length, when Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, raised the point of order that Mr. STEWART's motion was not a privileged question, and as the morning hour had already expired, the unfinished business of yesterday came next in order.

The President said he would submit the question to the Senate, but Mr. MORRILL withdrew the point of order.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked whether the bill to reorganize the Judiciary, which had been set down for 1 o'clock, did not come next in order?

Mr. FESSENDEN—I suppose that we are going to have such a scene as we had yesterday, [referring to a confused discussion about the order of business.]

Mr. TRUMBULL—I do not rise to discuss the point, but merely to make an inquiry of the Chair.

The President decided the hour appointed for consideration of Judiciary having passed the bill lost its place.

Mr. BUCKALEW resumed the floor and made an argument to show the great importance of the Senate's insisting on the part of the Constitutional Amendment providing, "That Congress shall have power to prescribe the mode of choosing electors for President and Vice-President."

Mr. CAMERON said, that every one knew that Gen. FREMONT had been cheated out of the vote of Pennsylvania in 1856 by the Democratic Party, and last Fall Philadelphia had been carried fraudulently by the same party. He believed that Pennsylvania was no worse than other States, and whatever wrongs she had done in this respect had been done by her Democrats. [Laughter.] He was entirely opposed to the proposition of his colleague, which, if adopted, would allow the party in power, before a Presidential election, to gerrymander the States for its own benefit.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke briefly against Mr. BUCKALEW's proposition. He agreed with Mr. CAMERON, that so far as it would change at all the present mode of choosing Electors, it would give the party having a majority in Congress on the eve of a Presidential election, power to arrange the mode of choosing the electors in each State so as to preserve its own ascendency. It was also in direct conflict with the design of the framers of the Constitution, which was that the President should be elected by the States, and not directly by the people of the whole country.

Mr. WILSON said he would vote against the motion of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. STEWART.) He had hoped that early in the session Congress would have matured an amendment securing to all citizens of the United States an equal right to vote and hold office. But the first part of the session had been allowed to pass without action on the subject, and when the House had sent to the Senate a very imperfect proposition, for which the Senate had substituted a more comprehensive one, he regretted that the House had refused to agree to the Senate amendment; but now fearing the danger of delay he was willing to vote for the House proposition if it could be amended so as to secure to colored citizens the right to hold office as well as the right to vote.

Mr. CONKLING inquired of the Chair what the pending motion of the Senator from Nevada was.

The President replied that it was merely a motion to recede from the Senate amendments.

Mr. STEWART said his motion was to recede and concur in the House proposition.

Mr. CONKLING said that it would be better if the motion were as stated by the Chair, because the Senate could recede by a majority vote, while it would require a two-thirds vote to concur in the House proposition. The motion ought to be divided.

Mr. STEWART said he did not care to have the Senate recede unless it also concurred. He feared that unless the amendments were adopted now it would fail for the session.

Mr. POMEROY thought that according to strict parliamentary law the Senate, by receding from its own amendments, would adopt the House proposition.

After a brief but confused discussion of rules, and the effect of a vote to recede, the President asked the Senator from Nevada (Mr. STEWART) to state explicitly what his motion was.

Mr. STEWART—My motion is to recede from the amendments made to the House proposition by the Senate, and to agree to the House proposition.

Mr. SHERMAN—I call for a division on the question.

Mr. POMEROY—After we vote to recede.

Mr. SHERMAN—"Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

Mr. HENDRICKS—I do not choose to adopt that view. If it is the fixed rule of this body that a vote to recede passes the original measure, we ought to know it now.

Mr. MORTON—Is it possible that a vote to recede from a proposition entirely different from that of the House is to be regarded as a vote agreeing to the proposition of the House?

Mr. HENDRICKS—It is not a question of possibility. It is a question of law, and I understand that it has been found possible to make, in that way, a great many laws which stand on the statute books now.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the order for a recess was rescinded.

There was further discussion of the question whether a vote to recede from the Senate amendments would be in effect a concurrence in the House proposition.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked the Chair to decide the question.

The President submitted the question to the Senate in this form: In the opinion of the Senators, will a vote to recede pass the bill? And it was decided in the negative.

The Senate then receded from its amendments to the original House proposition by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Robertson, Stewart, Thayer, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Welch, Willey, Williams, Yates—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fowler, Harlan, Hendricks, McCreery, Norton, Osborn, Patterson of Tennessee, Poole, Rice, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Spencer, Vickers, Wade, Warner, Whyte, Wilson—23.

Mr. WILSON moved to agree to the House proposition amended so as to secure to colored citizens the right to hold office as well as the right to vote.

The amendment was ruled out of order.

Messrs. ABBOTT and SAWYER opposed the House proposition as entirely inadequate, and said their colored constituents would rather have nothing than this.

Mr. MORTON thought it best to reconsider the vote by which the Senate had receded from its amendments, and then to appoint a Committee of Conference, which could meet the House Committee at 1 o'clock to-morrow, and agree upon an amendment, which could be at once passed. He therefore moved to reconsider the vote receding.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he understood the eagerness of his colleague to get the amendment passed without delay, so that it could be submitted to the existing Legislatures, and not to the people of the States. But his colleague was mistaken if he thought that a Committee of Conference could so shape the amendment that it would be adopted without debate.

Mr. MORTON's motion was lost—yeas 22, nays 34.

The Senate then refused to concur in the House proposition by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Kellogg, Morgan, Morrill, of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson, of New-Hampshire, Poole, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Yates—31. Not two-thirds.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fowler, Grimes, Hendricks, McCreery, McDonald, Morton, Osborn, Patterson of Tennessee, Pomeroy, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Spencer, Sumner, Thayer, Vickers, Warner, Welch, Whyte, Wilson—27.

Mr. STEWART then moved to proceed with the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment reported from the Judiciary Committee, as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. WILLIAMS—I move that the Senate adjourn. [Cries of "No! no!" and confusion.]

Mr. STEWART—I will call for the yeas and nays on every motion to adjourn. I call for them on this motion.

The Senate refused to adjourn—yeas 21, nays 35.

Mr. STEWART's motion was then carried, and the amendment reported from the Judiciary Committee was before the Senate.

Mr. NYE expressed the hope that it would not be adopted, and that the Senate would not occupy much time in the discussion of it. Much time had been occupied in discussing the propositions to give the colored man the right of suffrage, but he was now satisfied that it had been wasted, because it was apparent that no amendment could be agreed to so long as professed friends of the measure voted with its enemies, merely because their own whims were not adopted by the majority. For years the two Senators from Massachusetts had talked eloquently about the right of the negro to vote and the power and protection the ballot would give him, but now when there came from the House a resolution proposing to give the negro the right, the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER,) voted "No." [Very loud laughter.] The same was true of the other Senator from Massachusetts, (WILSON,) and of the Senator from Kansas, (POMEROY,) who had grown gray and bald in demanding the ballot for the negro. [Laughter.] Such being the course of the oldest and loudest champions of negro suffrage in the Senate he (NYE) was opposed to spending further time in the consideration of propositions to amend the Constitution in this respect, and would vote henceforth during the session to leave the poor old Constitution alone and attend to the pressing practical questions demanding the attention of the Senate.

Mr. WELCH, on the contrary, not only hoped that the resolution would pass, but also that a great deal of time would be occupied in discussing it.

Mr. HOWARD, as before, opposed the resolution of the Judiciary Committee for several reasons, the chief one being that by implication it left it in the power of Congress to say that none but members of some particular religious sect should hold office.

Mr. DRAKE again offered his amendment in these words:

"No citizen of the United States shall, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, be denied the right to vote or hold office."

This, he thought, was better than the Judiciary Committee's proposition, because it avoided the implication contained in the latter that the right to vote was a natural right.

The amendment was rejected.

Several other amendments were offered and voted down.

Mr. NYE moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute the amendment as it came from the House, and expressed his belief that unless the amendment were carried, the Constitutional Amendment would fail altogether.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Why?

Mr. NYE—Because you cannot get votes enough for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. EDMUNDS—Won't you vote for it?

Mr. NYE—No, Sir. I will not vote for it because I believe it will be fairly open to criticism, and will be defeated in almost every State.

Mr. WILSON briefly vindicated himself from the charge of inconsistency made by Mr. NYE, and insisted that his action on this subject now was entirely consistent with his previous words and actions in regard to it.

Mr. HOWARD renewed the offer of his substitute, as follows:

"Citizens of African descent shall have the same right to vote and hold office in the States and Territories as other citizens."

Mr. SAULSBURY suggested that the annoyance and trouble caused to Congress, by the mistake of the Almighty in making distinctions of color and sex, might be more effectually obviated by abolishing those distinctions than by saying that they should not be regarded. It might be provided by one sweeping amendment, that all men should be of one color, say blue—[laughter]—and that there should be no distinction between the sex, and then these disturbing questions being out of the way, Congress might devote its attention wholly to the practical interests of a great people, blue and without sex. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOWARD's motion was lost—yeas 22, nays 27.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment like that offered in the previous discussion by Mr. BUCKALEW, providing that the constitutional amendment should be submitted for ratification to the Legislatures, the most numerous branches of which should be elected after the adoption of the amendment by Congress. He thought that if the Republican Party wished to keep faith with the people, it would not object to this.

The amendment was lost—yeas 12, nays 40.

Mr. DIXON again offered the proposition that the amendment should be submitted for ratification to Conventions instead of State Legislatures. Lost.

Mr. VICKERS offered an amendment providing that no person should be denied the right of suffrage because of participation in the late insurrection, unless actually convicted of treason. Lost.

The report of the Senate Judiciary Committee was then adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Harris, Kellogg, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Osborn, Patterson, of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Spencer, Stewart, Thayer, Van Winkle, Wade, Warner, Welch, Willey, Williams, Wilson—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Fowler, Hendricks, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Saulsbury, Vickers, Whyte—11.

The amendment adopted is as follows:

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

At 11:45 o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case, with resolutions declaring that SIMON JONES, not having received a majority of the votes cast for Representative from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, was not entitled to a seat, and that neither J. W. MENARD or CALEB S. HUNT was entitled. The report and resolutions, with a minority report from Mr. KERR, were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE PORT OF CHICAGO.

On motion of Mr. JUDD, the Secretary of War was directed to have an examination and survey made at the port of Chicago, with a view to secure such additional and enlarged harbor facilities as the necessities of commerce at that point demand.

THE NATIONAL BANKING BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the act supplementary to the National Banking bill, the previous question having been seconded yesterday, and Mr. POMEROY, who reported the bill, being entitled to close the debate. He yielded part of his time to Mr. POLAND, who argued in support of an amendment which he had offered, looking to the withdrawal and cancellation of all the United States legal-tender notes and their conversion into a new issue of bonds, bearing interest at 4½ and 4 per cent. and redeemable after thirty and fifty years. He defended the New-England States from the charge of being grasping. They had taken the national banking currency because they thought that to be for the good of the country. They had taken it because the Western States did not then choose to take it. He declared himself in favor of the free banking system, believing it to be the true remedy to which they should at last come.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, addressed the House for twenty minutes in advocacy of the amendment submitted by him to the second section of the bill in reference to the mode of letting banks go into liquidation. It proposes that the interest on the bonds deposited to secure their circulation shall cease, and that in the delivery to the Comptroller of the Currency of their circulating notes in sums of $100, or multiple thereof, a pro rata proportion of the bonds shall be delivered up, and the accrued interest on them be paid.

Mr. PRICE—The gentleman's amendment leads to this: that no banking institution could wind up as a National Bank and go out of business entirely until it shall have turned in the identical money received from the Treasury. A deposit of legal-tender notes would not relieve it. Do I understand that to be the meaning of the amendment?

Mr. BUTLER—Exactly.

Mr. PRICE—Well, that is perfectly awful. [Laughter.] That is all I have to say.

Mr. BUTLER—What is perfectly awful in it?

Mr. PRICE—I will tell you if you want me.

Mr. BUTLER—Well.

Mr. PRICE—Under that proposition a bank could not wind up in ten years; it could not get its circulation in. Some of it might never come in. The Government, under this law, gets the benefit of the destroyed circulation.

Mr. PAINE asked Mr. PRICE how the country could ever have specie payment unless the banks did their own redemption.

Mr. PRICE—I could answer that question if I had time.

Mr. BUTLER—I will give you time to answer it; answer away.

Mr. PRICE—The answer to that is found in this fact: that the law under which the National Bank system was organized provides that banks may redeem in the legal-tender notes of the country, and it provides, also, that when banks wish to wind up, they can return as many of the identical notes received as they can get possession of, and make up the balance in the legal-tender notes.

Mr. BUTLER—Now I will answer the answer. True, they can not return as many of these notes as they please. My amendment allows that, too, only when they do it, they shall not draw interest on their bonds deposited. And now, my friend from Iowa says they cannot wind up in ten years. Well, they never should wind up until they pay back the currency they received; they promised to do it, they agreed to do it, and they have no right to throw the responsibility on the Government.

Mr. WOOD offered an amendment as follows:

Every Association authorized under this act, and the act to which this is supplementary, should provide for the redemption of its notes at some one of the principal moneyed centres of the United States, to be selected by the Comptroller of the Currency, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to assort and seal up under Government seal all National Bank notes received for payment of taxes, and send them for redemption in legal-tender notes to the redemption agency.

Mr. INGERSOLL being allowed five minutes to explain his amendment, said that in the first place it proposed to make the banking system of the country a free one, so that any citizen of the United States, living in whatsoever section of the country he might, could establish a banking institution if it was deemed a good investment and legitimate business, without regard to the amount of circulation or banking capital held in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York, or any other State. Why would members insist upon it, that there should be a restriction with reference to the amount of capital that men should invest in the banking business, or in reference to the amount of circulation that banks should issue, when it was admitted that all the circulation was well secured to all the bill holders?

Mr. POMEROY concluded the debate. He favored the amendment of Mr. BUTLER so far as it applied to insolvent banks, but not as it applied to solvent banks. He expressed his belief that the Free Banking law of New-York was the best law that the wisdom of man had ever made; but he said that when Congress declared that not only the Free Banking law of the State of New-York, but all other State banking laws, should be swept away by the board, and a new national system established, he for one had accepted the situation, and had endeavored to be true and faithful to that banking system. He believed, however, that it was in the wisdom of Congress to make this national system as perfect and complete as it was possible for any legislative system to be.

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote on the several amendments pending.

Mr. INGERSOLL had the rule read which forbids members interested in the result of any question to vote on it, and said he would leave the matter to the sense of honor of the members.

The amendment offered by Mr. PRICE to the fourth section, to increase the allowance of circulation to banks with capital not exceeding $200,000 from 80 to 90 per cent. of the capital stock, was agreed to.

The first, second and third amendments offered by the Committee on Banking and Currency, being merely formal, were agreed to.

Mr. BUCKLAND's amendment, regulating bank circulation at the rate of $1,250,000 for each member of Congress from States, was rejected.

The amendment by Mr. SMITH, to increase the maximum limit of national circulation by $300,000,000, was rejected.

The amendment offered by Mr. COBURN as a substitute for the fourth section was agreed to by yeas 94, nays [illegible].

The substitute is as follows:

SECTION 4. *And therefore be it enacted*, That to insure a better distribution of the national banking currency, that there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less banking circulation than their pro rata above, as herein authorized, shall within three years if required, be withdrawn pro rata from banks organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved March 3, 1865, in manner which the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, [illegible] ... any time exceed $300,000,000.

A motion to reconsider the vote on Mr. COBURN's amendment was laid on the table—yeas 90, nays 84.

This made the action of the House in substituting Mr. COBURN's amendment for the fourth section of the bill final.

Mr. MILLER moved to lay the bill on the table, remarking that the adoption of that amendment destroyed the bill. The motion was rejected—yeas 65, nays 102.

On motion of Mr. GRISWOLD, the second section was amended by extending the time for the payment by liquidating banks of the amount of their circulation from thirty to ninety days after the passage of this act.

The amendment offered by Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, in reference to banks in liquidation, was rejected—yeas 65, nays 87.

The amendment offered by Mr. INGERSOLL was to strike out sections 3 and 4, and substitute other sections for them.

The point of order was made that the House, having already adopted a substitute (Mr. COBURN's) for the fourth section, it was not in order to strike it out.

The Speaker *pro tem.* (Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, in the chair) overruled the objection, and ruled that, as the motion was to strike out other matter besides the fourth section it was in order. The House refused to order the yeas and nays on Mr. FERGUSON's amendment, but agreed to it on a count by tellers, [illegible], so the second and fourth sections were struck out, and the following section substituted for them:

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That section 31 of the act to which this is supplementary be so amended that said section shall read as follows: In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and required, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause plates and dies to be engraved, in the best manner, to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alteration, and to have printed therefrom and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes, in blank, of the denominations of one dollar, two dollars, three dollars, five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, as may be required to supply under this act the associations entitled to receive the same, which notes shall express upon their face that they are secured by United States bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register, and by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury, and shall also express upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same to pay on demand, attested by the signature of the President or Vice-President and Cashier, and the said notes shall bear such devices and such other statements, and shall be in such form, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation direct; provided, that not more than one-sixth part of the notes furnished to an association shall be of a less denomination than $5, and that after specie payments shall be resumed, no association shall be furnished with notes of a less denomination than $5.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and issue, as hereinafter directed, bonds of the United States, either coupon or registered, to the amount of $500,000,000, payable at the pleasure of the United States, after twenty years from date, in lawful money, and bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum payable semi-annually in coin. The bonds hereby authorized shall be of such denomination, not less than $50, as may be deemed expedient by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered to dispose of the bonds hereby authorized to be issued for lawful money of the United States, at not less than their par value.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every banking association organized and doing business under and by virtue of the act to which this is supplementary, is hereby required to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States, within six months after the passage of this act, an amount of the bonds hereby authorized to be issued equal to the amount of bonds then on deposit by said associations respectively with the said Treasurer, as security for the circulation and Government deposits of said associations; and the Treasurer is hereby authorized to receive from such associations the bonds hereby authorized to be issued in lieu of any other bonds held by him, and in case any such association shall fail to comply with the requirements of this section within six months from the passage of this act, the Comptroller of the Currency shall forthwith appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association in the manner provided by the act to which this is supplementary.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act no bonds, except those to be issued under this act, shall be received by the Treasurer of the United States as security for the circulation of any such association now or hereafter to be organized, or for security for United States deposits.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to buy in open market, at the lowest market price, any of the gold-bearing interest bonds of the United States issued under any former act of Congress, with the lawful money received in exchange for the bonds hereby authorized to be issued, and he is hereby prohibited from using or disposing of in any other manner the lawful money so received in exchange for such bonds; and he is hereby further directed to cancel and destroy, in accordance with the manner now provided by law, each and every bond so purchased as aforesaid under the provisions of this act.

SEC. —. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

The question was next taken on Mr. WOOD's amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 15, nays 149.

Mr. WOOD then moved that the bill and amendments be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to—yeas 92, nays 78, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Archer, Baldwin, Banks, Barnes, Barnum, Beatty, Bingham, Blair, Boutwell, Boyer, Brooks, Broomall, Butler of Massachusetts, Cake, Chanler, Churchill, Coburn, Cornell, Covode, Dawes, Dodge, Ela, Eliot of Massachusetts, Ferriss, Ferry, Fields, Fox, Garfield, Getz, Gove, Griswold, Haight, Halsey, Hamilton, Higby, Hill, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Humphrey, Jenckes, Johnson, Judd, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketcham, Kitchen, Koontz, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lynch, Marvin, McCarthy, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morrell, Myers, O'Neill, Paine, Perham, Peters, Pettis, Phelps, Poland, Pomeroy, Price, Randall, Robertson, Robinson, Scofield, Selye, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stevens, Stewart, Taber, Thomas, Twichell, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Ward, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Williams of Pennsylvania, Wood, Woodbridge—92.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Baker, Beaman, Beck, Benjamin, Benton, Blaine, Boyden, Bromwell, Buckland, Buckley, Burr, Butler of Tennessee, Cary, Cobb, Corley, Cullom, Deweese, Dockery, Eckley, Eldridge, Elliott of Arkansas, Farnsworth, Golladay, Gore, Gravely, Grover, Haughey, Hawkins, Heaton, Holman, Hopkins, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Julian, Kellogg, Kerr, Knott, Lash, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Loughridge, Mallory, Marshall, Maynard, McCormick, McKee, Newcomb, Newsham, Niblack, Nicholson, Norris, Orth, Pierce, Pike, Polsley, Prince, Raum, Roots, Ross, Sawyer, Shanks, Stone, Stover, Taffe, Tift, Trowbridge, Van Horn of Missouri, Van Trump, Washburn of Indiana, Whittemore, Wilson of Ohio, Windom, Woodward, Young—78.

Mr. WOOD moved to reconsider the vote, and lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. INGERSOLL moved to adjourn.

Pending the vote by yeas and nays, the hour of 4:30 arrived, and the House took a recess till 7:30; the evening session to be for Appropriation bills.

The Bank bill comes up to-morrow, on the motion to reconsider.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met again at 7:30, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. FERRY in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill; the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, for the reduction of the army.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. BUTLER addressed the Committee in explanation and advocacy of this amendment. He said that if it were adopted there would be an army of 25,000 men in the field, twenty-four regiments of infantry, three of artillery and four of cavalry, fully officered, fully equipped, and with a full staff department, and yet save $30,000,000 in the current expenses of the army. He proceeded to show the largely disproportionate number of officers in the army, when compared with the force and to show the immense cost of the officers of the staff departments. He had asked the Committee on Military Affairs for information as to the pay of army officers, but could not get it. He had inquired at the War Department with no better success. At length he had obtained the facts from the Treasury Department. He had not inquired as to the pay of the General of the Army, because all had agreed that that office would cease on the 4th of March next. He had not inquired closely into the pay of the Lieutenant-General, as there was only one officer of that rank. It varied from $18,000 to $20,000 a year, depending upon where he was doing duty. A Major-General, with pay proper, commutation, forage, servants, longevity rations, &c., ranged from $10,034 to [illegible]. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adjutant-General of the Army, had forty-six years' longevity rations, amounting to $984 per annum. He got longevity rations simply because he was old. Old age was honorable, but in the army it was voracious. [Laughter.] Gen. THOMAS' duty for the past two years had been the inspector of graveyards—nothing else, except when he was Secretary of War *ad interim*. [Laughter.] For that service he got two cents a mile for every mile he traveled. He had nothing to do but inspect graveyards, and every mile he traveled added to his pay. It would be found that the Government had paid for his valuable services—inspecting cemeteries—twelve or thirteen thousand dollars for the past year. He had made more profits than any other undertaker in the whole country. [Laughter.] Mr. BUTLER proceeded to refer to the fact that there was now in the service a Brigadier-General of Marines who, he supposed, went on horseback and belonged to the horse marines. [Laughter.] What were the marines for? To have a company here and there aboard ship. The original intent of marines was, in the old British service, when crews were impressed, to have an armed force to keep order.

Mr. O'NEILL reminded Mr. BUTLER that there was a force of 800 marines in the field during the Mexican war, under Gen. ZEILIN, who was then a Major, and that there was a battalion of 500 or 600 marines at the first battle of Bull Run, who did valuable service there.

Mr. BUTLER said he agreed to that. He agreed that the largest force of marines that was ever in the field was commanded by a Major; but what had that to do with keeping up a Brigadier-General of Marines?

Mr. O'NEILL explained that the Marine Corps had been increased during the war to 3,000 men, and that hence the chief of the corps had his rank raised to that of Brigadier-General.

Mr. BUTLER said his judgment was to cut that corps down to about 800 or 1,200 men at the outside, which was a fair Colonel's command. Proceeding to discuss his own amendment to muster out officers, and to compare it with the proposition of the Committee on Military Affairs, he said the whole question was, Should the supernumerary officers be mustered out? He looked upon that as the most vital question that ever came before the House. Replying to the argument of Mr. GARFIELD, some weeks ago, that it was not fair or just to muster out men who had adopted the profession, he said that he found that of the whole number of cavalry officers in the service, only fifteen per cent. had come from West Point; of the artillery officers, forty-two and one half per cent were West Point men, and of the infantry officers only eleven and one half per cent. He, for one, was rather in favor of pensioning off these West Point officers, so as to be able to muster out the officers from civil life, who would not murmur any more than the officers and men of the volunteer army murmured when they were mustered out of service. He reminded the House and the country of the fact that in neither of the three great armies in the field at the time of the surrender of the rebel forces, the armies of GRANT, SHERMAN and THOMAS, was there one regular regiment. The officers had found soft places elsewhere, and the volunteers did the fighting. He had made this statement once before without contradiction, and he now repeated it. He therefore said that the country owed its glory, its grandeur, its life, to the volunteers who left the plow, the anvil and the shop to defend their homes in the war, and whenever he was told that an army was wanted, he would point to the workshop, the plow and the loom, and say, "there are our soldiers," and the officers will come from the men whom we have mustered out. He showed how, by the adoption of his amendment, the Government could retrench $7,000,000 a year in the pay of officers alone, and there would be still enough of officers left to command an army of 25,000 men. If Congress would cut down the army to 25,000 men, and cut off the supernumerary officers, the state of figures would be found as follows:

Current expenses of the army last year	[illegible]
Estimated expenses of the army if reduced	[illegible]
Which would be a saving of	[illegible]

He reminded the House that the last monthly statement of the Treasury showed an apparent increase of $15,000,000 in the public debt and an actual increase of between $6,000,000 and $8,000,000. Why, then, should Congress not spend time in examining whether it could not save $35,000,000 in this single matter of the army? He was told that the General of the army did not, last Fall, desire a reduction of the army, but the last time that Gen. GRANT spoke, he said he desired economy. Gen. GRANT himself was the best example of the fact that it was not necessary to keep officers in the service in order to have them to lead the army. The wants of the country found him in private life, and the people had elevated him upward and upward until he had reached the highest pinnacle of power known on earth. Gen. GRANT was an army in himself, and after the 4th of March next would, with a single word, command peace. Did anybody believe that south of Mason and Dixon's line there would be any fighting for the next ten years? No; for if they undertook to renew the fight the men of the North would come down on them as they did before, long before the officers of the army got their boots on, [Laughter,] and sweep them into the Gulf. While they ought to entertain the highest respect for the General of the army, yet the House would remember that he only could speak to it through his report, and could speak to it hereafter only by the mode known to the Constitution. He would hereafter give Congress his advice through his messages, and not dribble it through anybody's private conversation. Such advice when given would be heeded by him (Mr. BUTLER) with that respect, that honor and that loyalty which was due to Gen. GRANT as the head of the nation, and with that cordial and earnest support which he proposed to give him as the head of the Republican Party of the nation, which had been glad to honor him with the highest place in its gift, and which would honor him hereafter for being true to the principles that elected him, for carrying on the Government to higher, greater and more perfect command of the whole country, and for raising the nation up step by step in the future, as it would come under his guidance and the guidance of the Republican Party, until the whole earth should wonder at the glory thereof, and tremble at the power which never, never would be used except in the cause of justice.

Mr. NIBLACK—Do I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts to nominate Gen. GRANT for the Presidency in 1872?

Mr. BUTLER—Yes, if he shall be the best man to be President in 1872, and we shall find out before then. We think we have found it out now. At any rate, we are going to try the experiment, and no thanks to the gentleman from Indiana. [Laughter.]

Mr. SHELLABARGER expressed his sense of obligation to the gentleman from Massachusetts for his able argument in favor of economy, but suggested that the House had better take the opinion of the head of the army in this connection. He spoke of outrages in the South, and particularly of the last election riot in New-Orleans.

Mr. ELDRIDGE reminded Mr. SHELLABARGER of the recent murders in open daylight in the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Jacksonville, Ill., and asked if he knew any place in the South where there was a greater want of personal safety.

Mr. SHELLABARGER declined to be diverted from the line of his argument, which was that Gen. GRANT was best able to judge of the strength that the army should be kept up to.

Mr. BUTLER protested his unwillingness to be governed in his action by any such reason, and referred in that connection to the English Parliament, which never allows the Monarch to recommend the strength at which the army is to be maintained for the year. As to the New-Orleans riot, he said that was not owing to the absence of a military force, for there was a greater force in New-Orleans at that time than there was in 1862, when the General in command there hung a traitor for tearing down the flag, and yet there was no peace in the first case and perfect peace in the latter.

Mr. BUTLER occupied the attention of the House for two hours. He was followed by

Mr. BOYER, who replied by an array of facts and figures to a speech made some time since by Mr. BLAINE, who asserted that the army cost comparatively less now than it did under Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration. He also argued that the Republican Party did not mean to reduce the army materially, as no despotic Government was ever willing to do so. Without concluding his remarks the Committee rose, and Mr. BLAINE gave notice that he would move to-morrow to close debate in twenty minutes.

The House at 10 o'clock adjourned.

AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Report of the Senate Judiciary Committee Relative to the Last Amnesty Proclamation—It is Declared Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The following is the report of the Senate Judiciary Committee relative to the last Amnesty Proclamation:

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate, to which was referred the message of the President, communicating in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a copy of his proclamation dated Dec. 25, 1868, purporting to extend pardon and amnesty to certain classes of persons guilty of treason, &c., respectfully reports: It purports by the will of the Executive alone, independent and supposably in spite of the will of the law-making power, to grant by general proclamation, "full pardon and amnesty to all persons engaged in the late rebellion, and to all traitors, with restoration of all rights and privileges and immunities under the Constitution, &c. The exercise of this high power is asserted by virtue of the power and authority vested by the Constitution, and in the name of the sovereign people of the United States, and it is insisted that this act of the sovereign people, through the President, is authorized by that clause of the Constitution which declares that "the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment," and the proclamation is in strict accordance with the judicial exposition of the authority there conferred upon the Executive, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying papers, &c., and is in conformity with the precedent established by WASHINGTON in 1795, and followed by President ADAMS in 1800, MADISON in 1815, and LINCOLN in 1863, and by the present Executive in 1865, 1867 and 1868. The Committee, after careful examination of the subject, have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the proclamation in question was wholly beyond the constitutional power of the President, and that it can have no efficacy to the end sought to be reached by it. The operative words are "pardon" and "amnesty," the first of which is found in the Constitution and the last is not. The Constitution, with its weighed and carefully chosen language, permits the President to grant reprieves and pardons, not pardon and amnesty. These two words have been used in the law for a hundred years, and their scope and meaning have never been the subject of dispute. They are not synonymous; are equivalents. They import, as they have always done, widely different things. Reference to history and to standard law books will demonstrate this fact. Pardon in English law, as it had existed down to the time of the formation of our Constitution, and as it still exists, was an act of Executive clemency proceeding personally from the King, either directly by the sign manual, or indirectly under the great seal, to a specified person named in it, and the effect, if he chose to avail himself of it to relieve him from the punishment and losses, not already suffered for the specific crime named in the instrument. It did not look backward but only forward. It did not restore what was lost, but remitted what was yet to be suffered. (See Blackstone's Commentaries, volume 4, title Reprieves and Pardons.) And so jealous was the law of England on the subject that until a comparatively recent date, the royal prerogative of pardon was confined to a limited class of offences, in which the presumption might exist that the accused was morally innocent, and the power was otherwise hedged about with many other safeguards against abuse and not necessarily to be referred to. The power of general pardon by proclamation did not exist, and was not claimed by any English sovereign, as the Committee believe, after Great Britain had a Constitution and a settled jurisprudence, although it was frequently exercised under and by act of Parliament from the earliest years of the reign of ELIZABETH, in 1558, until after the American Revolution. Amnesty was an act of oblivion of past offences, granted by the Government to those who had been guilty of crime. It was an act of sovereign power, which effaced and caused to be forgotten the offence itself, and it made it the same, so far as the public was concerned, as if the offence had never been committed, and by consequence operated a restoration of all rights, &c., which a pardon did not. One instance will illustrate its difference from and superior effect to a pardon. It purified blood corrupted by attainder and made it inheritable, which a pardon did not. It was granted by the sovereign power to whole classes of offenders for the purpose of sustaining tranquillity in the State. Thus it will be perceived that amnesty is a larger power than pardon, operating upon the crime instead of the criminal, and effecting restoration and restitution *ab initio* instead of merely remitting unexecuted punishment, and proceeding, like what is called a general pardon, not from the Executive, be he King or President, but from the Government—the sovereign power, which in England was the King, in and with his Parliament, and in the United States, it is the Congress acting with the approval of the President, or by a two-thirds vote without it. The clear conclusion is that under the English system of government, no power either of amnesty or general pardon existed in the King. The knowledge of these legal terms "amnesty," "pardon," "reprieve," and of their settled meaning and effect, must have existed in the Constitutional Convention of 1787. That body striving to bridle all powers of a Kingly nature rather than to enlarge them, did not choose to use the word "amnesty" at all in the Constitution, but conferred upon the President the power simply to grant reprieves and pardons, the one expressing a temporary and the other a permanent suspension of punishment as an individual offender. The Committee further express their views and reply to the authority cited by the President for issuing the proclamation, and conclude as follows: They are of opinion the power attempted to be exercised in the proclamation referred to, to grant general pardon or amnesty by the President by proclamation, without the authority or assent of Congress, has no foundation in the Constitution or laws, and that its exercise ought not to be continued. They therefore report a resolution that in the opinion of the Senate the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 25th of December, 1868, purporting to grant pardon and amnesty to all persons guilty of treason and acts of hostility to the United States during the late rebellion, with restoration of rights, &c., was not authorized by the Constitution or laws.

The subject lies over for further action.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Speeches.

A dispatch from Washington giving the summary of the correspondence between our Government and that of Great Britain relating to the *Alabama* claims question, says:

"In his letter of the 15th of January, inclosing the two treaties, Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON alludes to the position taken two years ago by England, and says that he has reason to believe that the abandonment of these positions is due to the growing friendly feeling for the United States which has been so strongly expressed since his arrival, and then conveys the pleasant information that, anticipating such an effect, he determined to lose no time in cultivating the feeling, and this was the sole motive in the speeches he made last Fall in various parts of England."

EARTHQUAKE IN VIRGINIA.—Last night, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, several of the city's night watchmen heard the rumbling and felt distinctly the shock of what they now suppose was an earthquake. The earth trembled, and the houses shook. The watchman at the Mount Vernon Cotton Factory was also aware of the circumstance, and so great was the noise there, occasioned by the rattling of the machinery, that he thought the building was tumbling down. Many others who were awake at the hour mentioned, say that they, too, felt the shock to which allusion has been made.—*Alexandria Gazette, Feb. 15.*

WOMEN AS GOVERNMENT CLERKS.

The Employment of Women in the Departments at Washington—Their Qualifications—The Question of Equal Pay with Male Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Saturday Feb. 13, 1869.

Whatever arguments may be urged, with more or less force against the theory of woman's political equality with man, very few persons deny the justice of the principle that equal work should command equal pay without regard to the sex of the laborer. But it is one thing to acknowledge the right of a principle and quite another to practice it. Women are known to be as good printers, teachers, telegraphers, clerks, &c., as men. But as fewer occupations are open to them, their necessity for employment is greater, therefore their services can be obtained for less; consequently they are not worth so much, according to the unprincipled idea of trade, which measures the worth of an article, not by its cost, but by the necessities of the buyer. An example of justice by our National Government in placing the labor of woman upon an equal footing with that of man in the Departments, could not fail to exert a wholesome influence upon individual employers and the country at large.

In the Treasury Department upward of 1,000 clerks are employed, about 500 of whom are women. The salary of these women is fixed by law at about one-half the average salary paid to the men clerks, though some of them are engaged in the same kinds of labor, and many more are entirely competent to perform such labor if allowed the opportunity. The clerkships of the men are divided into four classes. The lowest class, which is most absurdly styled the first, receive $1,200 per annum; the second, $1,400; the third, $1,600; the fourth, $1,800, while the salary of a chief clerk is $2,000 and upward. Before receiving his appointment the man is required to pass an examination in regard to his fitness for the work in which he is to be employed—an ordeal generally much dreaded by applicants—though occasionally, through a press of political influence, it is made very easy. Women clerks, on the contrary are not examined as regards fitness for the work required of them, nor have they ever been admitted into either of the four grades of clerkships which the Department comprises, as far as I can ascertain, with but one exception. More than twenty years ago, during President POLK's Administration, a distinguished Polish lady, Miss APOLLONIA YAGIELLO, who had formerly served as an officer in the Polish war, was appointed to a regular clerkship of the second grade, with a salary of $1,400 per annum. Twenty years ago this salary stood for about twice the amount of bread, comfort and luxury that it does now, and Miss YAGIELLO divided it with a man who, for $600 per annum, performed her work in the Department. She cannot, therefore, be said to have been a *bona fide* clerk, since she did not enter the Department to labor; but the circumstance might surely be considered as a precedent for the appointment of women to the graded clerkships. This appointment of a distinguished foreigner was probably occasioned and justified by the enthusiasm for the cause of Polish liberty then so universal. But it should be remembered that there are now actually at work in the Departments women who have performed an honorable part in our own war for liberty. Women who have given to their country's cause sons husbands and fathers, have done more for her than fight. Many of these women are now performing the same grade of work at $900 per annum for which men receive $1,800. Most of them, too, have families to support; being, nearly all, either widows or orphans made by the war; and any person who has kept house in Washington can appreciate the poverty and hardship a family must suffer, attempting to live respectably on so small an income. A year or more ago, Secretary MCCULLOCH stated, in conversation with a lady, that he had in his office in the Treasury Department three women clerks who performed as much labor, and performed it as well, as any three men clerks receiving $1,800 salary. "Why, then, do you not pay them the same?" inquired the lady. The Secretary replied that he should like very much to do so, but that "public opinion would not justify him, even if the laws permitted." Surely heads of Departments must be much more conscientious now than they were twenty years ago, much more careful to act in all cases strictly upon authority. Or is it the will to do justice more than the power, which has hitherto been wanting? Officers of the Departments who really wish to do justice to the women clerks may find sufficient encouragement, however cautious they may be in doing right, from the resolution which passed the House a month ago, introduced by Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, declaring that women in the Departments who perform the same work as men should receive the same pay. The vote by which this resolution passed—123 to 27—ought to satisfy any reasonable person that the voice of the people is for justice.

Soon after the passage of this resolution about fifty of the 100 or more women clerks who were discharged some months since for want of work were reinstated and detailed for duty in the Third Auditor's office, in the Quartermaster's Division, where they were set to work on Quartermaster's accounts, under the immediate supervision of Messrs. A. A. SHISLER, S. C. STEBBINS and THOMAS B. FLORENCE SPANGLER, nephew and namesake of the immortal Col. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, so lately resurrected. Mr. SHISLER, in his report to the Chief of the Division, says:

"The ladies assigned to me for instruction in the settlement of accounts are progressing beyond the most sanguine expectations."

He also says:

"They show a great amount of energy and industry, and possess all the qualifications to make them most efficient clerks, and certainly equal to the male clerks employed upon the same work."

It might be supposed, in view of the House resolution referred to, that they are to receive equal pay to the men clerks employed upon the same work, but as far as I can learn, no one of these fifty women has the least hope of receiving more than the usual $900 per annum. Before justice can be done the women clerks, it will probably be necessary for Congress to pass a joint resolution providing authoritatively that women employed in the Government Departments shall receive equal pay with men so employed, when equal work is performed. It is understood that Judge WM. LAWRENCE, Representative from Ohio, has prepared a resolution to that effect, and is now awaiting opportunity to introduce it. During the past year every Senator and member of Congress has been conversed with individually in regard to this question by a self-appointed committee of two strong-minded women, who, by the way, may possibly have been the fishwomen, whom "Olivia," the correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle*, in her late controversy with Grace Greenwood, through the columns of that paper, speaks of having seen "in the flesh, clamoring at the doors of Congress." But whether they clamored or not at the doors, they report having been treated with the greatest politeness by our Representatives, nine-tenths of whom assured them that they would vote for any bill which would secure the desired result.

The influence of Mr. Treasurer SPINNER, under whose immediate supervision a large proportion of the women employed in the Treasury Department are, has for years been exerted in favor of securing a more just payment of this class of Government employes, and if they ever obtain justice they will have to thank him for it more than any other man. In every one of his annual reports for the past five or six years, he has not failed to call attention to the subject. In that of October, 1866, he says:

"The experiment of employing women as clerks has been, so far as this office is concerned, a success. For many kinds of office work, like the manipulating and counting of fractional currency, they excel, and in my opinion are to be preferred to men. Some of them incur great risks, being responsible for mistakes in count, and for counterfeits overlooked. Such should, by every consideration of justice and fair dealing, be paid according to their merits, and the risks and liabilities they incur."

The Treasurer further states that some of the women in his employ have sometimes lost more than half their month's pay by reason of being short in count, or of allowing counterfeit notes to pass their hands; and he earnestly protests against the injustice which imposes such responsible employment on clerks who are paid so little.

It is also owing to Mr. SPINNER, more than to any other man, that this department of labor is now open in any degree to women. At his request the first woman clerk was employed in 18[illegible], in cutting and trimming the notes—a work now performed altogether by machinery. Gradually they found their way into other and more difficult branches of the work, but for the space of five years their appointments were considered to be merely temporary, and their pay was limited to $50 per month, or just one-half the lowest salary paid to any man clerk. In the General Appropriation bill of July 23, 1866, they were for the first time recognized as clerks and their salary fixed at $900 per annum. In addition to the five hundred regular women clerks engaged in the Treasury Department, the Currency Printing Bureau of that establishment employs about fifty women as laborers, at a salary of $[illegible] per month.

Of the seven Executive Departments of our Government, viz.: The Treasury, State, War, Interior, Post Office, and the Attorney-General's Office, with their six thousand or more clerkships, consuming not less than $[illegible] annually for clerk hire, only three, the Treasury, Post Office and War Departments, employ women as regular clerks, nearly all of whom are employed in the Treasury Department. The War Department employs only about thirty women, widows of soldiers, in copying accounts, the same grade of work which is performed by a majority of the men clerks in all the Departments.

The Post Office Department employs fifty women in the Dead Letter Office in redirecting the letters, which are first opened by men, who for this merely mechanical work receive salaries of the first and some even of the second grade. The letters must be opened by men because, as is said, immoral things are sometimes found in them. To see these things would, it is supposed, corrupt the morals of women. It is not argued, I believe, that man is stronger morally than woman, but rather that in doing this work he will be injured less than her, because he has less moral sentiment to be corrupted, or, in other words, the less strength persons have the less they are in danger of falling. This philosophy is not indorsed by Mr. ZEVELY, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who has charge of the work. He believes that mature or elderly women could perform the labor referred to with perfect propriety, and with no danger whatever of demoralization; and I think he will be found quite ready to employ in it some of the widows and mothers of deceased soldiers, who are, many of them, seeking employment, as soon as he shall receive the necessary authority for so doing. Mr. ZEVELY gives his opinion without hesitation that all the work in the Dead Letter Office can be performed entirely by women quite as well as it now is mainly by men.

The Patent Office of the Interior Department furnishes irregular work for about fifty women, which is sent to their homes by messengers of the Department. It consists, principally, in copying drafts of patents, for which they are paid at the rate of ten cents per hundred words. This work, of course, is required to be performed with the greatest accuracy, and many of these copyists are said to execute a very superior style of penmanship.

The Government printing office furnishes work of various kinds for about three hundred women. Forty-five are employed in managing the small presses, which print blanks and other forms. The remainder are engaged in folding, trimming, stitching, and all the other various interesting processes through which a book has to pass before it is ready for the eye of the reader. They are, most of them, paid according to the amount of work they perform, being allowed forty per cent. more than is paid to women in similar establishments. Even with this liberal provision the wages earned by some of them is barely sufficient to support life, there being an inadequate supply of work. The pressure for employment is so great, and from women to whose histories and circumstances commend them to the profoundest sympathy, that Mr. DEFREES, the Superintendent, is obliged to divide the employment among them as best he can. Remarking upon the fact that no women are employed in the type-setting department, Mr. DEFREES expressed his readiness to employ them in this work as fast as any good women type-setters shall apply, and, better still, he stated that he would pay them the same for a thousand ems that he pays the men who now do the work. Here is a chance for two hundred good workwomen to make $20 per week. Mr. DEFREES states that he will employ them in preference to men as fast as they apply.

THE O'HARA MALPRACTICE CASE.

Continuation of the Inquest—The Accused Held to Bail.

Coroner FLYNN continued his investigation yesterday in the case of ELLEN O'HARA, whose death was caused through alleged malpractice on the part of Dr. JAMES WALKER. The following is the evidence adduced yesterday:

Mary Franklin testified: I reside at No. 36 South William-street, and deceased was my sister; at half-past nine o'clock on Friday evening I went for Dr. Shine to attend deceased, who was then in labor; I did not see him, but was told he would come soon; he came about ten o'clock, and, after examining the patient, said she was not in true labor; he called twice; Dr. Good came afterward and said all was right, and he remained until Saturday morning, and visited her several times during the day; he gave her a prescription for powders for the purpose of putting the labor back; Dr. Walker came about eleven o'clock, and shortly after delivered the deceased with instruments; Dr. Good was not present; Dr. Walker visited deceased at eight o'clock on Sunday morning and deceased appeared to be doing well.

Patrick Lynch testified: I boarded with my sister, the deceased, at No. 36 South William-street; Dr. Good was attending her on Saturday, and made several visits; I saw him take four drinks; he said deceased would be delivered about midnight, and remarked that she could not be delivered without instruments; at half-past eleven o'clock I went for Dr. Walker, who soon arrived, and obtained permission of Dr. Good to examine the patient, who offered to loan him his specula; Dr. Walker declined the offer, as he had his own instruments; Dr. Good left the house soon; I saw the child, and it was alive; deceased told me on Sunday that she felt much better; Drs. Shine and Good came on Sunday afternoon, and Shine said he wanted to take deceased's ante-mortem statement, adding that he came as Deputy Coroner; I ordered him out of the room, and he returned with the Police Captain, but did not go up stairs; Coroner Flynn came also and conversed with deceased.

Dr. E. C. Pinnell testified: I made a post-mortem examination of the remains; on laying open the abdomen the wound was at once brought to view; I discovered a large laceration or opening behind it, on the posterior face of the uterus, on the right side and extended into the vagina, about two inches in diameter and very irregular; there were no signs of disease or inflammation in the abdomen; in my opinion death resulted from this laceration, which was not produced at the post-mortem; recovery is possible, after such laceration, though not probable.

Samuel O'Hara, the husband of deceased, testified: On returning from work on Friday last, at five o'clock P. M., I found my wife about to be confined with her first child, and my sister-in-law told me that she had sent for Dr. Shine, of No. 20 Greenwich-street; I went for him at about seven o'clock, and asked the doctor to come with me and see my wife; he called and saw my wife, and said he would be back again at ten o'clock; he was sent for before ten o'clock, but he was not in; not finding him in his office, I left word that I would get another physician if he didn't come in fifteen minutes; I saw Dr. Shine at ten minutes to ten o'clock, and he told me to get another physician if I liked; I then went for Dr. Walker, but he was indisposed, and I then summoned Dr. Good, who remained all night, sleeping on the lounge; he returned the next day; my father-in-law went for Dr. Walker; Dr. Good and Walker had some conversation; Dr. Good remarked, "It was rather soon yet;" Dr. Walker said it was a serious case, and the sooner she was delivered the better; Dr. Good said to Dr. Walker, "There are my spoons, you can use them;" Dr. Walker replied that he had brought his own instruments; Dr. Good then put on his hat and coat, and remarked that it was cool of Dr. Walker not to invite him into the room; he then took up his instruments, which had lain on the table all day, and left the room; I went out for about an hour, and when I returned found that my wife had been delivered of a son and both were living; they both did well until Sunday morning when I called Dr. Walker, who prescribed for my wife; at half-past one o'clock Drs. Good and Shine came into the room and said they wished to hold an inquest; Dr. Shine asked me how my wife was, and I told him she was getting on well; my brother-in-law then ordered them out of the room; Dr. Shine left and said he would obtain the aid of the police; Coroner Flynn, Dr. Shine and several officers came in subsequently; I sent for Dr. Walker; the child died at about half-past six o'clock on Sunday evening, and my wife died at eight o'clock the same evening.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said woman came to her death by rupture of the uterus, caused by Dr. JAMES WALKER. We further consider him deserving of censure in acting too hastily in using said instruments." The Coroner announced that he will hold the accused to await the action of the Grand Jury, and admitted him to bail in the sum of $2,500.

Fire Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Fire Commissioners yesterday, the following communication was directed to be sent to the Board of Health:

This Board would respectfully state that under the regulations established relative to the transportation, keeping, storage and use of combustible material in this City, one man is detailed from each Fire Company and assigned to the duty of making constant and thorough examination within the respective districts to which they are assigned, for the discovery of explosive and dangerous combustibles, such as nitro-glycerine, with instructions to forthwith report to this Board the discovery of any such material when kept or consigned in a manner contrary to law, or in excess of the quantity authorized thereby, and upon making such discovery the officers of the Department are directed to exercise the greatest possible vigilance and celerity in taking such immediate steps in the premises as may be necessary for the protection of life and property, in causing the removal of such material to a place of safety remote from the City, a proper place of storage having been provided by the Board for that purpose, and in and about the removal of such material the officers and the members are instructed to take every possible precaution to prevent danger and accidents. Upon investigation, complaint or discovery of nitro-glycerine or other dangerous explosives by or through any source, immediate action is taken by the Board and its officers to enforce the law and protect the public. The Board respectfully invites the cooperation in this behalf of the Board of Health and all other public authorities in this City and elsewhere interested in protecting the public from the hazards and danger of these explosive materials, and the Commissioners respectfully call the attention of all public authorities throughout the country to the importance of this subject matter.

The Board then adjourned.

Columbia College—Semi-Annual.

The students of Columbia College gave their semi-annual exhibition at the French Theatre yesterday. The house was well filled with an audience consisting mainly of highly appreciative young ladies, who showered the speakers with flowers and showed an unwonted interest in the abstruse subjects presented by the undergraduate philosophers. What with the wisdom of the speeches and the gracefulness of the scholastic gowns and caps, every young lady must have come to the conclusion that students are very intelligent and very nice. It was a very pleasant occasion, for nothing was left undone to make it agreeable. The addresses were, as a rule, bright, the music was charming, and the place itself was admirably adapted to the purpose.

The programme was as follows, the music being under the direction of C. S. GRAFULLA:

Overture, "Light Cavalry," Suppe; March; Prayer, by Rev. C. R. Duffie, S. T. D.; Prayer, "Martha," Flotow; Presidential Address, by Robt. Lenox Belknap; Selections, "Genevieve," Offenbach; The Last of the Vivandieres, William Bartlett; Aria, "Thoughts of Home," Grafulla; The Bazaar in the Sky, H. E. Seaman, Jr.; March, "Victoria," Faust; Fall of Carthage, Edmund Kelly; Waltz, "Wiener Bonbon," Strauss; Coasts of the Mediterranean, Charles M. Garth; Galop, "Grand Duchess," Offenbach; Dreams of Life, Henry M. Smith; Song, "I think of thee," Abt; Habits, R. B. Kelly; Waltz, "Les Envoleurs," Lanner; Rise and Fall of Chivalry, Valentine Mott; Selections, "Barbe Bleue," Offenbach; National Stability, Robert H. Wilkinson; Galop, "Federball," C. Faust; Philolexian Oration, J. B. Barrett; Barcalora, "Don Sebastiano," Donizetti; Peithologian Oration, Wm. Fanning, Jr.; Galop, "Hurly Burly," Grafulla; March, "Tannhauser," Wagner; Benediction; Pot Pourri, "College Airs."

The Driving and Slaughtering of Cattle.

The following order was issued yesterday:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.

To the Captains of Precincts:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 560.—The Metropolitan Board of Health having, on the 6th day of January, 1869, adopted the following:

Resolved, That all ordinances heretofore passed, permitting the driving of cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves through any streets or avenues south of Fortieth-street, in the City of New-York, are hereby repealed, and that hereafter it shall not be lawful to drive cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves, through any street or avenue south of Fortieth-street, nor to slaughter any cattle, sheep, pigs, swine or calves south of said street, and that this resolution be published as an ordinance.

And the above cited ordinance having been published three weeks, pursuant to law, it is in full force.

It now becomes your duty to effectually prevent the driving of any of the animals enumerated in the ordinance, through any of the streets or avenues of the City of New-York, south of Fortieth-street, as well as the slaughtering of any such animals at any place in said City, south of Fortieth-street.

You will instruct the members of your command to arrest all offenders against the provisions of this ordinance of the Metropolitan Board of Health, and dispose of them pursuant to law.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
E. W. DILKS, Inspector.

Opening of Worth-street.

The tearing down of buildings, for the purpose of extending Worth-street from Baxter to Chatham-square, is rapidly progressing. The following are the names of those to whom damages are awarded for land taken, together with the amount in each case awarded. The awards are to be paid on the first of April, if buildings on the property taken are removed, or as soon thereafter as such removal may be effected:

Louis Brahm, lessee, $3,000; James Barclay and children, and Clement B. Barclay, $2,542; James Cassin, $5,194; Simon Fox, $4,500; Marcus Herbert, $10,250; Heirs of Francis E. Laquer, $24,000; George Law, $3,272; Edward Ladlam, $3,000; Ralph A. Lord, lessee, $200; Abner Mellen, $10,000; Lawrence Meyers, $9,500; J. H. Minuse and S. B. Lane, $9,200; Wm. Neally, $11,100; Henry O'Keefe, $16,500; William Phelps, $9,300; Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, $22,000; estate of John Roach, $7,800; Henry J. Scudder and W. E. Curtis, $16,000; Michael J. Steinmetz, $6,000; Harriet A. Stewart, $9,400; Catharine L. Spencer, $[illegible]; estate of Herman Thorne, $17,[illegible]; estate of Thomas Whaley, $[illegible]; unknown owners, $[illegible]—total, $344,[illegible].

Mayor's Office.

The Mayor's first Marshal yesterday inflicted penalties in sums ranging from $1 to $5 upon the owners and drivers of several carts and trucks, for not having their names and places of business properly painted upon the same.

Mr. JOHN A. KERNOCHAN, residing at No. 15 East Tenth-street, complained that the driver of coach No. 465 was engaged by him to take him to his residence on last Wednesday night, this being the occasion of the Liederkranz Ball at the Academy of Music, at which the complainant was present, and upon the conclusion of the same the defendant was engaged by the complainant to take him home. After getting inside of the coach, the driver, finding that he had only one passenger instead of four, he, as alleged, refused to take the complainant home, but drove him to the corner of Nineteenth-street and Broadway, and there refused to go any further, and upon being ordered to take Mr. KERNOCHAN home, the defendant became very abusive toward him. The defendant was then arrested and brought before the Marshal, who fined him $5.

Shooting Affray.

Yesterday JAMES BENNETT, of No. 341 West Fifty-fourth-street, made a complaint before Justice DODGE, stating that while passing Wooster-street he met JAMES D. DUFFY, *alias* Duff, who had in his hand a revolver, which BENNETT recognized as his property, and demanded it from DUFFY. By way of reply, the latter, it is alleged, took deliberate aim at BENNETT, and discharged one barrel of the weapon, but without effect. DUFFY then fled through Bleecker-street pursued by BENNETT and Officer HUTCHINSON, of the Eighth Precinct, and was captured in Thompson-street. The prisoner, when arraigned, stated that the pistol had been given him to pawn, and finding it loaded he had only been engaged in emptying the barrels into the gutter, and that he had not fired at BENNETT. He was, however, held for trial at the General Sessions.

Capture of an Alleged Burglar.

During the night of the 18th of December last the cellar door of the premises of SIMON M. SCHULHOFER, No. 145 Attorney-street, was forced open by two men, who stole from the cellar three geese and three ducks, valued at $15. Officer BERGHOLF intercepted the two men when they were leaving, and arrested one calling himself GEORGE REED, who had the fowls in his possession. The other man escaped at the time, but on Monday evening the officer arrested one PETER MILLER, who is charged with being the partner in the crime. The accused denied all knowledge of the burglary, but was committed in default of $1,500 bail, by Justice LEDWITH.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, THOMAS COMAN, Esq., in the chair. The Board concurred with the Board of Assistant Aldermen in a resolution directing that the actual opening of Church-street shall take place March 1. A large number of papers were received from the other Board, chiefly of an unimportant character, and the same were ordered to be laid over under the rules. A resolution directing the Corporation Counsel to take the necessary legal measures to widen and extend Washington-place, from Broadway to Fourth-avenue, was ordered to be laid over.

The Board then adjourned.

Lecture upon Thomas Jefferson.

A lecture was delivered last night at Lebanon Hall, by Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, Jr., upon THOMAS JEFFERSON. Mr. GERARD reviewed intelligently the condition of political parties in this country after the acknowledgment of its independence by Great Britain, sketched the causes of the birth of the Democratic Party in opposition to the old Federal Party, and detailed the agency of Mr. JEFFERSON in its formation. WASHINGTON, HAMILTON, ADAMS, BURR, and other prominent characters of the period, were touched upon, and the character and genius of JEFFERSON, with his influence upon modern politics, were brought out in effective relief.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Oyer and Terminer.

No Circuit calendar.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1246	Bechtel et al. vs. Gretzen et al.	1274	Gille vs. Glock, imp.
1248	Lemme et al. vs. Seportas.	1275	Stout vs. Evans et al.
1250	Mayer vs. Geige.	1276	Mayer et al. vs. Peters et al.
1256	Davies, Jr., Pub. Adm'r, vs. Raphael.	1288	McElhinney vs. Williams.
1260	N. A. Life Ins. Co vs. Swords, imp.	1290	Irv. Nat. Bank vs. Miller et al.
1262	Webb vs. Odell et al.	1292	Leonard vs. Brooks et al.
1266	Doremus et al. vs. Bidwell.	1294	Leonard vs. Sykes.
1268	Hart vs. Bidwell.	1296	Wyman vs. Luling et al.
1270	Clark et al. vs. Bidwell.	1298	Pike vs. Farrar.
1272	French et al. vs. Bidwell.	1300	Stewart vs. Stewart.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part III.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
847	Reed vs. Cummings.	1302	Nevins et al. vs. Marston et al.
899	McMahon vs. Rinek.	1308	Rowan vs. Browning.
947	Holdway vs. [illegible]	1310	Tallman vs. Wright et al.
1054	Peillon vs. Shute.	1316	Macdona vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1121	Dickerson et al. vs. Wason et al.	617	Norton vs. Egerton.
151	Sackett et al. vs. Sandborn.	619	Ritter vs. Boody.
197	Doty vs. Giles.	[illegible]	Decker vs. Soe.
203	Webster vs. Racket et al.	[illegible]	Baker et al. vs. Pitts.
533	Cochrane, Pres't, vs. Fernald.	[illegible]	Sellers vs. Peel.
		[illegible]	Griffin vs. Hanson.
		[illegible]	Pope vs. Bank of [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.		Nos.	
120½	Hartshorne et al. vs. Ross et al.	180	Chapman et al. vs. Seligman et al.
17	Lathrop S. M. Co. vs. Bond and Lathrop Manufacturing Co. et al.	171	Kohler vs. Finck.
		181	Cranston vs. Mason.
		182	Hudson vs. Barrand et al.
139	Purdy, &c., vs. Hatfield et al.	183	Fielder vs. Young.
140	Norton et al. vs. Taylor et al.	184	Dick vs. Glover, &c. et al.
150	Voorhis, Jr. vs. Kiernan et al.	185	Walker vs. Decker.
157	Lockwood vs. Furman.	186	Weir vs. Wood et al.
161	Loughran vs. Kerr.	187	Second-avenue R. R. Co. vs. Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
164	De Leyer, assignee, vs. Pike et al.	12	Same vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Enumerated Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
52	Andrews vs. Freeland.	192	Cardozo vs. McKnight.
69	Van Buren vs. De Bayter.	193	Dahl vs. Groning.
77	Sixth Nat. Bank vs. Jarvis, Jr.	194	Smith vs. Wheeler et al.
98	Hall vs. VanWinkle.	195	Same vs. Same.
116	Maltes vs. Wood, &c.	196	Pardee et al. vs. Strauss.
118	Claflin vs. Mandel.	197	Pray vs. Palmer et al.
126	Cooper vs. Barker.	198	Miller vs. Hutchins.
127	Schultz vs. Holdane.	201	Smith vs. Chester et al.
128	Dalmaye vs. Dunscombe.	202	Weeks vs. Weeks.
142	Clarke vs. Muller.	203	In re vs. Raisbeck.
144	Lowe vs. Klerc.	205	Carrington vs. Bees et al.
145	In re Hay vs. Lenahan.	217	Bees et al. vs. Carrington.
146	Hermann vs. Duce.	222	Russell vs. Manford.
175	Feyh vs. Feyh.	224	Sandford, &c., vs. Buckman.
177	Blount vs. Blount.	226	People, &c., Board of Health vs. Lane.
179	Deryel vs. Deryel.	231	Same vs. Same.
182	Pike vs. Crane.	232	Preston vs. McDermott et al.
183	Murphy vs. Wheeler.	242	Bauer vs. Reed.
184	Murphy vs. Dickinson.	243	Davison vs. Pike, &c.
185	Murphy vs. Gamble.	244	Smith et al. vs. Pope.
187	Blanquin vs. Bourgade.	249	Elmer vs. Miller.
189	White vs. De Lavalette.		
191	Jaques vs. Thiers.		

Call No. 252—Clark vs. Donnelly.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
155	McColl et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.	651	Herdtfelder et al. vs. Stechler.
675	Bommer et al. vs. Dunbar.	697	Williams vs. Hills et al.
685	Hanna vs. Schaffer.	699	Letson vs. Carville.
211	Bolker et al. vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.	732	Cummings et al. vs. Schnepel et al.
685	Toner vs. Smith et al.	701	Flynn vs. Miner et al.
533	Harrison et al. vs. Smith.	703	Ganford vs. Welch, Sr.
632	Jones vs. Brannigan.	645	Haywood et al. vs. Wynkoop et al.
635	Romertze vs. N. R. National Bank.		

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
108	Meison vs. Hope.	512	Tuttle vs. St. John.
434	Samuels vs. McDonald.	514	French vs. Ransom et al.
570	Bernstein vs. Spend.	516	Beppler vs. Bloodgood, impl'd.
574	Weiss et al. vs. Cohen et al.	518	Dilworth vs. Beatwick.
540	Gregory, &c. vs. Bosch et al.	522	Townsend vs. Herd.
710	Reed vs. Brunner et al.	528	Chins Mut. Ins. Co. vs. Un. Nav. Co.
508	Douglass et al. vs. Schaff.	530	Am. Improved Gas Light Co. vs. Pacific et al.
510	Voorhis vs. Buckley et al.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1767	Carpenter vs. Cosgrove.	1769	Jones vs. Pyott.
1768	Hayes vs. Prechs.	1770	Gibbons vs. Schonfield.
1779	Dawes vs. Hash.	1782	Day vs. Samuel.
—	Rayner vs. Grand & 4th-st. R. R.	1783	Laochi vs. Heine.
1681	Grooch vs. Rasmels.	1784	Young vs. Blake.
1712	Schmidt vs. Sharkey.	1785	Shufeld vs. Wilson.
1722	Mund vs. Thomas.	1786	Harrison vs. Claflin.
1727	Hatch vs. Pierson.	1787	Elkins vs. Solomon.
1751	Powell vs. Flugs.	1788	Spring vs. Weaber.
1760	Donogh vs. Sheppard.	1789	De Lavergne vs. Peters.
1762	Duffy vs. Manice.	1800	Rothschild vs. Bernheimer.
1764	Ballou vs. McMakin.	1801	Hausman vs. Otto.
1765	Spelman vs. Schlam.	1802	Bruckheimer vs. Bauer.
1766½	Same vs. Same.	1803	Oliver vs. Jaclot.
1766	Prince vs. Bolte.		
1767	Powers vs. Moore.		

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

The People vs. Geo. Greenthing; homicide.
The People vs. Eliza Johnson; homicide.
The People vs. Henry Hinchcom; grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Recorder John K. Hackett—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1	The People vs. James E. Gaffney and John Reilly; burglary.	8	The People vs. Jennie Wallace, Lizzie Jackson and Charles Nelson; grand larceny.
2	The People vs. James Marsh and James Long; burglary.	9	The People vs. Andrew Lynch; larceny.
3	The People vs. Maurice Leonard and John Trimble; burglary.	10	The People vs. Sarah Jones and Sarah Brown; larceny.
4	The People vs. Richard Reall; grand larceny.	11	The People vs. Deodino Gonzalez; felonious assault and battery.
5	The People vs. Wesley Miller and Henry Provost; grand larceny.	12	The People vs. Raymond Cabana; burglary.
6	The People vs. Charles Williamson and Philip Murphy; burglary.	13	The People vs. Thos. McMahon; burglary.
7	The People vs. Peter Flaherty, Edward Legerson and John McGowan; burglary.	14	The People vs. Edward Toppy and John Williams; burglary.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN—FEB. 18.

Nos.		Nos.	
41	Lewis vs. Lewis.	270	Baldwin vs. Sheridan.
225	Crosier vs. Boston and New-York Steamboat Co.	271	Kennedy vs. Cassidy.
		272	Mason vs. Michaels.
260	Goulding vs. Campbell.	273	Wardell vs. Wesley.
		274	Heiser vs. White.
263	Baker vs. Greason.	275	Kelsey vs. Thompson.
264	Lewis vs. Lewis.	276	Kelsey vs. Miller.
265	Lennon vs. Campbell.	277	McHugh vs. McHugh.
267	Holske vs. Ingersoll.	278	McBain vs. Reilly.
268	Benson vs. Roberts.	279	Coveney vs. Bland.
269	Israel vs. Brooklyn Ice Co.	280	Carraher vs. Sutherland.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PATENT—REISSUE—EXTENSION—CONFORMITY TO ACT OF CONGRESS AUTHORIZING IT—ABANDONMENT.

Agawam Woolen Company vs. Eben D. Jordan.—This is an action to recover for infringements of letters patent, granted to one John Goulding in December, 1826, for an "improvement in the mode of manufacturing wool and other fibrous material." The action was brought in the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts. The original patent was surrendered and reissued in July, 1836, and expired again in 1840. On the 3d of August, 1840, the Commissioner of Patents, under the authority of an act of Congress passed in May of that year, "for the relief of John Goulding," renewed and extended the patent for seven years, subject to certain conditions and limitations prescribed by the act. In June, 1864, Jordan acquired title to it, and surrendered it and obtained the letters in his own name; and it is the patent thus held by him which it is alleged has been infringed by the plaintiff here. The defence is that the infringements covered by this patent were first invented by Edward Winslow, and were not original with Goulding; and that at the time of Goulding's application for a patent, the invention had been on sale and in use, with his consent, for more than two years, and that he abandoned it to the public. It is also set up that the reissued letters of 1864 are not in conformity with the act of 1862, for the relief of Goulding, not containing the limitation and condition of the extended patent for his benefit; and it is claimed that they are, therefore, void. It is further claimed that the machinery of the Agawam Company having been in use before and at the time of the granting of the reissue in 1864, it is within the saving clause of the act of 1862. Nearly a half century has passed since the original invention, and nearly all who were then interested in it are dead, and have been for many years; but all who are living were examined in the case when on trial below, as to the question of the real inventor. The case went against the Company below, and they now come here insisting upon the same points made below, and arguing at great length to sustain them. Alleging that a sale of the thing patented has been shown in the case, before application for a patent, it is maintained that this works a forfeiture of the inventions described in the patent, in respect of particular claims, and, therefore, of the patent altogether, as an abandonment to the public; for under the patent acts of 1793 and 1836, if a patent was void in part it was void *in toto*, and it is not saved by the statute giving the right to recover if a part of the invention is new and can be distinguished from the part claimed without right. This statute, however, does not apply to the case of an attempt to reclaim that which has once been abandoned to the public. The act of Congress for the relief of Goulding, under which the Jordan claims, authorized the Commissioner of Patents to grant the extension "provided the renewal and extension shall not have the effect to restrain persons who may be using the machine invented by Goulding at the time of the renewal and extension, nor subject them to any damage for having used it." This limitation, made expressly to protect parties in the position of the Agawam Company, does not appear in the grant, as was intended by Congress, and the letters are for that reason void. It is not only provided that the extension shall not have the effect to restrain persons then using the machinery, but that it "shall not be so construed." By the reissue to Jordan no protection is afforded to an extensive interest, and a numerous class whom it was the intention of Congress should be exempted from its operation. It is submitted that it is no answer to say they have the protection of the act; it was never intended to make it incumbent on them to appeal to the Courts. This is a private statute, and no one entitled to the benefit of the proviso would ever learn it from any suggestion contained in the patent. But this suit ought not to be maintained, because the plaintiff has a plain, adequate and complete remedy at law. He is only entitled to recover an established fee for the use of the invention, and not any part of the profits.

Brooks & Ball, E. R. Curtis and E. W. Stoughton for plaintiff in error; James B. Robb for defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

IN ADMIRALTY—RESPONSIBILITY FOR LEAKAGES.

Jacob Wolf and Alexander Wolf vs. The Bark Olbers, Her Boats, &c.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is a libel to recover the sum of $480 as the value of the wine contained in a cask shipped on the bark *Olbers*, at Rotterdam, on the 3d of November, 1865, by C. Hemann & Co., consigned to the libelants at New-York. The shipment was made under a bill of lading signed by the master of the vessel. The bill of lading covered twenty-six casks in all. It contained a statement that the property was shipped "in good order and well conditioned," and contracted for the delivery of it "in the like good order and well conditioned, all and every dangers and accidents of the seas and navigation, of whatsoever nature or kind, excepted." Upon the face of the bill of lading the following words were separately impressed by a stamp: "Not accountable for leakage, breakage, rust or corruption." The libel alleges that the master failed to deliver to the libelants the wine in one of the casks, although no danger or accident of the seas or navigation prevented, and that through the negligence of those in charge of the vessel, while the wine in such casks were in the keeping of the vessel and her master, a hole was pierced in the head of the cask, near the chime thereof, with an instrument unknown to the libelants, and all of the wine was taken out of the cask, and no part of it was ever delivered to the libelants. The answer admits that the cask was delivered to the master of the vessel in apparent good order as to its external condition, and sets up that by the bill of lading the vessel was not to be accountable for any loss arising from leakage, breakage, rust or corruption; that the cask was delivered to the libelants, at New-York, to all external appearance, in the same condition in which it was received by the vessel; that any loss or abstraction of its contents which occurred happened before it came on board of the vessel, or after its delivery therefrom; that during the voyage the vessel met with great storms; that if the contents of the cask were lost, the loss was caused by the perils of the sea, and by reason of the cask being defective and imperfect and not sufficiently strong to withstand the voyage; and that, by usage and custom in regard to such merchandise, the vessel is not accountable for leakage under such circumstances. There is no satisfactory evidence that the loss of the wine was occasioned by any danger or accident of the seas or of navigation. The only other exception in the bill of lading on which the claimants can rely to shield the vessel from responsibility, is the provision that the vessel shall not be accountable for leakage. In this connection the answer sets up that the cask was defective and imperfect. The averment in the bill of lading that the property was "in good order and well conditioned," so far as it is applicable to the cask, extends only to the apparent external condition of the cask, excluding any implication as to its intrinsic soundness and sufficiency. (Clark *vs.* Barnwell, 12 Howard, 272, 283; The *Colombo*, 3 Blatchf. C. C. R., 521.) The claimants are at liberty, therefore, notwithstanding the bill of lading, to show the defectiveness of the cask. It is shown by the evidence, that the cask was in apparent good order when it was put on board and did not then leak. When the cask was brought to light on breaking out bulk at New-York, and before it was taken out the vessel, it was found to be substantially empty, and marks were found of the wine which had leaked out. The theory on the part of the claimants is that the leak was caused by the working out of a plug which had been inserted into what was originally a hole made by a worm in the wood of the cask. This plugged hole was a latent defect in the cask. As the evidence leads to the inference that the loss of the wine was caused by this defect in the cask, and that such defect existed before the cask was put on board, and as, according to the general rules of law, a loss by such defect affords an excuse for the non-performance of the contract, the burden is thrown on the libelants to show that the leakage and loss might still have been avoided by the exercise of reasonable skill, diligence and attention on the part of the carrier. It was therefore open to the libelants to show improper stowage of the cask sufficient to cause the development of the defect, or to show that the ordinary working of the ship and cargo, as an incident of navigation, would not have caused the breaking out of the plug. (Clark *vs.* Barnwell, 12 Howard, 280, 282, 284.) This they have not shown, and the libel must, therefore, be dismissed with costs.

Charles Goepp for the libelants; James K. Hill for the claimants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

TITLE TO REAL ESTATE—LIEN OF JUDGMENT—PARTNERSHIP PROPERTY—PRACTICE IN EQUITY.

James Drake and others vs. Francis Goodridge and others.—BLATCHFORD, J.—In this case a decree was made on the 19th of June, 1868, on a final hearing on pleadings and proofs, adjudging the plaintiffs to be creditors of the firm of Ezra R. Goodridge & Co., to the amount of $[illegible], with interest from Jan. 1, 1866, and declaring certain real estate in the City of New-York, known as Nos. 22 and 24 New-street, and Nos. 60 and 62 Exchange-place, and certain other real estate in said City, situated at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Broadway, to have been and to be copartnership property of said firm, and personal estate, and not real estate, and liable to be appropriated to the payment of the debts due by said firm to its creditors, and further declaring that the plaintiffs, by bringing this suit, after exhausting their remedies by judgment and execution in suits brought by them in the Courts of the State of New-York had acquired a lien, preference and priority to be first paid out of the proceeds of said property, to the exclusion of the other creditors of said firm; and directing certain of the defendants forthwith, by a proper conveyance to be by them executed and delivered, to convey and transfer to Simon de Visser, who was by said decree appointed receiver herein for that purpose, each of the pieces of real estate above mentioned; and directing such receiver, upon receiving such deed and conveyance, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder and for the highest price that could be obtained, the property above mentioned, together with a certain lease of certain premises in the City of New-York, known as No. 24 Broad-street, which lease had been theretofore assigned to said De Visser as receiver under an order of this Court, and to bring the proceeds of such sales into this Court, and after deducting from the same his fees and certain costs, to pay to the plaintiffs the amount of their said debt and interest, if the proceeds should be sufficient for the purpose, and to deposit the surplus, if any, in the United States Trust Company, to abide the further order of the Court herein. The defendants who were ordered to convey to the receiver did so. The deed covers the real estate above mentioned, and has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York. The receiver has, as directed, sold said real estate and lease at auction. The property situated at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Broadway was bid off by Mayer Sternberger and Simon Sternberger for the sum of $[illegible]. The property known as Nos. 22 and 24 New-street, and Nos. 60 and 62 Exchange-place, was bid off by Eugene Kelly, for the sum of $[illegible]. The lease of the premises known as No. 24 Broad-street was bid off by Eugene Kelly, for the sum of $30,000. The several purchasers have paid ten per cent. of their bids. When the residue was payable the receiver tendered to the several purchasers proper instruments of transfer, but they have refused to complete the purchases. The receiver now, by petition, prays that the purchasers may be compelled by this Court to accept the transfers and pay the balances of their bids. The purchasers have appeared, by counsel and raised sundry objections to the validity of the titles which would be conveyed to them by the receiver, to their several purchases. All these objections are founded upon the proceedings in this suit and relate to things alleged to have been done or not done therein. [illegible]

[illegible]

E. W. Houghton and C. A. Seward for the plaintiffs; C. O'Conor, J. H. & S. Ricker and J. R. Flanagan for the purchasers.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE M'HENRY PERJURY CASE.

The United States vs. John D. McHenry.—The testimony in this case was continued yesterday morning. Loeb, the last witness, was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Field. He testified that he had been in the liquor business since November, 1865; at first did a commission business in liquors; then owned a rectifying establishment; that that rectifying establishment was in West Thirty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue; that he knew of the distillery of C. F. Ray; that the only interest he had in it was that he had advanced money to Ray; that it had been advanced at different times chiefly on spirits produced by Ray and sent to him for sale; that the amount so advanced might range from $25,000 to $30,000 a month; that his distillery in Thirty-third-street was seized and afterward released; [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. S. N. Pike recalled, and his cross-examination continued: The witness was first examined as to entries in his expense book; for what purpose certain disbursements were incurred; among them an entry of $75,000 paid to Collector Bailey. Witness said it was a check and was given by him to a Mr. Orton to pay to Mr. Bailey; that he retained Mr. Orton on account of his legal attainments to settle his business with the Government. He also stated that he knew that Mr. Orton had not been engaged in the practice of the law for some years.

Witness was then examined as to entries in his rectifiers' book; as to why all the entries were for $2 or more than that; if it was not to evade the law which throws upon spirits sold for less than $2 the burden of proof to show that they have paid the tax. Witness refused to answer. He was then asked why. Objection was made. Mr. Field said that the witness had not claimed his privilege—if it would criminate himself let him say so. Assistant District-Attorney Phelps objected to the inquiry as immaterial. Objection sustained.

The witness was then asked if he had not sold large amounts of whisky for a sum less or equal to the Government tax, and admitted that he had. He testified also that he did business in New-York in January, 1868, and was examined as to the method of doing it. The prosecution here rested.

Mr. McCarthy, before opening the defence, moved that all the evidence as to the transactions between Loeb and Rollins in Washington be stricken from the record on account of its immateriality, and that the part of the indictment referring to those transactions be expunged. The motion was overruled *pro forma*, with leave to renew it at a later stage of the cause; the Court stating that the defence were entitled to have it in the case.

After an able and eloquent opening by Mr. McCarthy, the first witness for the defence, Mr. Willard Ferguson, was called. He testified that he resided in Montgomery County in this State; was not in business at present; had been in the revenue service; was an official of the revenue at the same time that McHenry was, and saw him frequently; made a memorandum about the 7th of January. Testified also as to the situation of the rooms in the office No. 38 Nassau-street; that about the 5th of January, he saw McHenry at that office; that he also saw Mr. Harlan in his office, and a gentleman with him whom he did not know; that McHenry told him it was Pike. This last was objected to as hearsay. The defence insisted that it was admissible as a part of the *res gesta*. (Objection overruled.) Witness stated that McHenry said it was "Whisky-ring Pike or Pike of the Whisky Ring." On cross-examination testified that he had no knowledge of the examination before Commissioner Gutman till after it was over; had a conversation with Mr. Rollins, after the examination in December, 1868, about the McHenry case; had read the evidence taken before the Commissioner in a newspaper; that it was between half-past nine and ten o'clock when he saw these two men in Harlan's office; it was two days after the distillery was seized, which was on the 7th of January; that McHenry was standing by the desk near the door in the chief clerk's office; that he had then known McHenry for about three or four months; saw him every few days; had not seen him but once since Board dissolved; that he meant to say that he came into the office and went by McHenry, who was standing by the table; went into Harlan's office and got a book called the bonded warehouse book; came out and passed McHenry; said "Who is that gentleman in there with Mr. Harlan?" McHenry replied as before stated; I now know the man I saw to be Pike; next time he saw Mr. Pike after that was on Monday of this week; that he recognized him as the man McHenry pointed out to him.

George W. Green, next witness, testified that he was a clerk in office No. 38 Nassau-street; was acquainted with the situation of that office now and in January, 1868; that there had been a change in the arrangement of that office; that there was a partition of painted glass between the two rooms, with the paint rubbed off in one part, so that it could be seen through.

On cross-examination he testified that he had tested the possibility of seeing through it, and that he could read ordinary writing at a distance of about two and a half feet.

Wm. M. Morgan testified: Was a counselor at law; had examined the window before spoken of; had been able to read an imitation of Mr. Pike's signature through the glass at a distance of from five to six feet.

Archibald Hopkins testified: A lawyer had investigated the same question with the same check; could read the signature at a distance of from eight to ten feet.

Luther Shaffer and *Charles Devereaux* tested the same question with the same result.

James M. Thompson testified: Was Harbor-master of New-York; knew McHenry; had known him for three years; knew his character to be good in every way; his acquaintance with him was political and social; had no business connection with him.

Messrs. Eddie and *Shepherd* testified that they had known McHenry for two years, and knew what his character was.

Ansel Tice testified: Was a crockery merchant formerly; was in no business at present; had lived in Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, for twenty years; had known McHenry four years; his character was good.

James Thompson, Keeper of State Arsenal of Kings County, had known McHenry between three and four years; his character was good.

Six other witnesses testified to the uniform good character of McHenry, all of whom had known him from two to four years.

Assistant District-Attorney Simons was then called. He testified that at the time of the examination before Commissioner Gutman he saw Loeb in the District-Attorney's office; saw him there himself; did not see him in consultation with Mr. Rollins or any other of the District-Attorney's assistants; that he was directed to communicate the substance of the affidavits to Loeb and get his answer; that he read parts of them to Loeb and he made a statement in reply; that he did not remember seeing Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Courtney in consultation. The Court here adjourned. The case will be resumed at 10 A. M. to-morrow.

HALF STORAGE CASES—COMPUTATION OF INTEREST.

Frederick B. Ives vs. Augustus Schell and Twenty-two Other Cases.—These suits were brought to recover back half storage, so called, paid on goods imported by the plaintiffs. On the 27th of May, 1864, verdicts by consent were rendered, the amounts to be adjusted by the Clerk. The latter reported in 1867, but no final judgments were entered. In September, 1867, motions were made by defendants to set aside the report, and that the cases be again heard before the Clerk. Divers grounds of irregularity, want of merit, &c., were set up, among others the fact that the money was not paid under protest, that notice for hearing was not given, and that no notice had been given of hearing, that the Clerk had computed interest, &c. The motions having been argued and submitted some days since, the Court now decides "that the ruling of Judge Nelson in the cases of Winslow vs. Maxwell, and thirty-two other cases, in November, 1868, is decisive of the present application and entitles the defendant to contest before the Courts any questions of law or of facts which may exist in the case. The agreed statement of fact which has been submitted for the purposes of this motion shows that these are questions which can be properly passed on only after hearing evidence as to the facts and circumstances which attended the payment to the defendant of the sums now sought to be recovered back. The causes will accordingly be referred back to the Clerk to take such evidence of the facts and circumstances attending the payment of the respective sums reported due in the present report as may be produced by the respective parties, together with such evidence as may be produced by either party touching the disposal by the Collector of the sums of half storage so collected by him of the plaintiffs.

The Clerk will also report the amount of interest upon such sums, calculated from the date of the respective payments to the date of his report."

For plaintiff, Webster & Craig; for defendant, S. G. Courtney and Simon Towle.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE NATURALIZATION PAPERS CASE.

United States vs. Simon H. Lesses and A. J. Norton.—The defendants are two of the several parties charged before the Commissioner in November, 1868, with dealing in and procuring false naturalization papers.

Their examination had been postponed, awaiting the expected decision in the Rosenberg case, but as that has been so long delayed, they were brought up from Ludlow-street Jail yesterday, and, on notice, no one appearing to prosecute, they were discharged on their own recognizance to appear hereafter, if wanted.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

PARDON OF A COUNTERFEITER.

John Disbrow pleaded guilty at the January, 1867, Term of the Circuit Court of this district, to dealing in counterfeit money. He was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, at hard labor, in Sing Sing Prison. It has been represented to the President that his character, previous to committing this crime, was excellent; that he has a most estimable wife and family; that he has given information that will lead to the arrest of other counterfeiters; that the chief of the secret service of the Treasury Department believes that he will not again engage in counterfeiting; that he has already served more than two years of his term, and that his conduct while in Prison has been most exemplary. A petition for his pardon was signed by District-Attorney Courtney, Thurlow Weed, Esq., Hon. John T. Hoffman, Hon. Stewart L. Woodford and great numbers of prominent citizens of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut. In view of these facts the President has sent on to Marshal Murray an unconditional pardon for Disbrow, and he will be at once released from prison.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 17.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE WARD DIVORCE CASE.

The divorce case of Ward *vs.* Ward was up again yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on a motion to punish the husband for contempt in not having heretofore paid the counsel fee and alimony directed by the Court. The affidavit of the husband is to the effect that it is entirely out of his power to pay the sums of money demanded. He claims to be a doctor by profession, but he says that for the last year his income has not exceeded the sum of $2,200. His counsel insisted that he ought to be relieved, at least in part, from the payment of alimony and counsel fee. The decision of the Court was reserved. It appears that there is another divorce suit pending in the State of Connecticut, in which the parties litigant are reversed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—FEB. 17.

Before Judge Ingraham and a Jury.

LIABILITY FOR LOSS OF FREIGHT.

N. R. Goddard vs. Chas. Mallory.—The amount involved in this litigation is quite small, but the respective parties contend that the principle is of importance in so far as the question of law is concerned. The plaintiff shipped goods by the Atlantic Coast Steamship Line, per steamer *Ulerps*, at New-York for Wilmington, N. C. The *Ulerps*, for some reason, was not at the Company's dock at the appointed time, but the steamer *Twilight* was there to take her place. The latter vessel took the plaintiff's freight on board, but before she arrived at her destination, Wilmington, N. C., she was lost. The plaintiff contended that inasmuch as the goods were shipped per *Ulerps*, they should have gone thus, that any departure from the terms of the original contract was unauthorized, and was sufficient to render the defendant liable for the loss of the goods on the *Twilight*. It appears that the defendant owned both the vessels in question, though they did not run in the regular line, except upon particular occasions. There was some question as to whether when these two steamers did run in the line, they ran for the benefit of the Company. The Court in charging the jury said that it was apparent that the defendant was to have the choice of the Captain, crew, &c., of the vessel lost. Was Mr. Dayton an agent acting for the Company, or for these vessels? If the vessels *Ulerps* and *Twilight* were not put in the line for the benefit of the Company, then the defendant would be liable.

The jury were directed to bring in a sealed verdict on Thursday morning.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I FEB. 17.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Richard L. Campbell vs. Augustus Waterman.—This was an action on three promissory notes, amounting to $1,700. On the day on which plaintiff agreed to

take the notes, and when making such agreement, he had information that the maker had failed. Notwithstanding such knowledge he accepted their transfer to him on the following day, but without payment of any consideration therefor. Subsequently the parties from whom plaintiff received the notes signed a compromise paper in favor of defendant, but excluding the notes held by plaintiff. Subsequent payment of the full value of the notes was proved by plaintiff, and on this state of facts the Court decided that there was no question of fact to go to the jury, and directed them to find in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of $1,797 51. Counsel for defendant excepted to the decision, and the Court noted the exception. Twenty days were granted defendants to prepare a case; the argument to be heard in the first instance at General Term, and proceedings to be stayed in the mean time.

Martin and Smith for plaintiff; G. B. and T. D. Patton for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 17.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

A LIBEL ON CONTROVERSY.

Leonard Monsart vs. Horace Webster et al.—This was an action for $3,000, arising out of the following circumstances: The plaintiff alleged an agreement between him and defendants whereby he, plaintiff, was to receive $30 per week from defendants in the capacity of receiver, with the additional understanding that if plaintiff gave defendants the benefit of certain improvements in the method of rectifying liquors they should retain him in their service one year, and if discharged before, they would pay the full value of the improvements. They discharged him before the expiration of the year, and he now brings action for the value of those improvements, fixing them at $3,000—and also claims $600 for the balance of the year's services. The agreement as stated by the plaintiff was denied by defendants, who claimed that the pretended improvements were the inducements to the engagement, that the improvements were a failure, and the plaintiff as a rectifier was a failure, and hence his discharge. The jury, after several hours' consideration, failing to agree, the Court directed a sealed verdict to be brought in, and adjourned until to-morrow.

Solomon B. Noble for plaintiff; W. L. [illegible] for defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—FEB. 17.

Before Judge Barnard.

BAILING OF LOGAN NO. 1.

Mr. John Townsend, counsel for James Logan No. 1, who surrendered himself in response to the proclamation of Mayor Hall, in the early pursuit of the Rogers murderer, appeared in Court, and inquired of his Honor Judge BARNARD, if any decision had been reached in reference to his client's discharge.

Judge BARNARD remarking in reply that the letter of counsel received by him had been handed to the District-Attorney, Mr. Townsend said that the letter must have related to Logan No. 2, as he (counsel) had written no such letter in relation to his client. Judge Barnard stated that he understood the only delay in the discharge of the prisoner before grew out of some question of etiquette between counsel. To which Mr. Townsend replied that there was no etiquette in the matter so far as he was concerned, but he simply demanded a formal honorable discharge of his client, and not that he be merely turned loose in Mercer-street. There being in the judgment of the Court no grounds for his further detention, the Court ordered that he be discharged from custody on giving his own recognizance in the sum of $1,000.

HOMICIDE.

The case of Donato Migaldo, charged with homicide, was called up for trial. Mr. McCarthy, counsel for the prisoner, appeared in Court and asked for an adjournment of the trial until Monday next, owing to an engagement in the McHenry perjury case already in progress before Judge Benedict in the United States District Court.

Judge BARNARD said he overruled the motion, and ordered a jury to be called. While the jury was being called, Mr. McCarthy arose and said that he protested against the proceedings. The indictment had been found in August last, and at every succeeding term of this Court and the Court of General Sessions he was in Court and prepared to go on with the case. He was the only counsel the prisoner had, had consulted with fifteen or twenty in the case, and it was unjust to the accused to now force him to trial without the aid of his counsel.

The District-Attorney said that under these circumstances he did not wish them to press the case to trial, but suggested that it might be arranged to lay it to-morrow morning.

Mr. McCarthy said he could not possibly [illegible] [illegible]

No other case being ready for trial the jurors were discharged until to-morrow morning, and the Court adjourned.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—FEB. 17.

Before Judge Curtis and a Jury.

ASSAULT OF A SEA CAPTAIN ON A CABIN BOY.

Benjamin Phillips vs. Wm. E. Gibson.—This action was brought to recover damages for assault and battery. The defendant was Captain of the vessel *Nevervink*, and the plaintiff, a colored lad, was cabin boy on the same craft. The latter testified that without any provocation the Captain beat him severely with the halyards, and afterward with some main stuff; that in consequence of the beating he was very much injured. The Captain, having been put upon the stand, testified that he had abundant cause for flogging the lad, which, by the way, he said, amounted to very little. The case was submitted to the jury by Judge CURTIS in an able charge, during which he paid a high compliment to the colored boy, the plaintiff, whom he characterized as a bright, intelligent and apparently truthful witness.

After a brief consultation the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $50, to which the Court added an allowance by way of costs.

For plaintiff, Mr. S. N. Wheelright; for the defendant, Mr. [illegible] Andrews.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 17.

By Judge Cardozo.

Banker vs. Wood et al.; motion for costs granted; motion for allowance denied.

Fitzgerald vs. Fitzgerald; pleadings, &c., must be submitted.

Wilson et al. vs. Mosler et al.; memoranda for counsel.

Keegan vs. Walker et al.; motion granted; bail in $1,000.

Thomson vs. Smock; motion denied without prejudice, &c.

Elmendorf vs. Savage et al.; motion granted and receiver appointed.

In the matter of Elizabeth Hoys, a lunatic; motion denied.

Gray vs. Hazard; order for removal granted.

Chace vs. Colby; motion denied, costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 17.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Robert W. Wilson et al. vs. Isaac Wilson; judgment for defendant dismissing the complaint with costs.

Stephen S. White vs. William Blanke; motion for new trial denied with costs.

Boston Silk and Woolen Mills vs. George Bull, survivor, &c.; case settled with amendments. Papers in Clerk's office.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. Gideon J. Tucker.

WILL OF ROBERT WATSON.

This is the case of a will which, having already been admitted to probate in due form, is under the statute contested on allegations, the probate being opened for the purpose.

The testator was the well-known Robert Watson, the public waiter. In his will he leaves his property to his family residing in this City, making no mention of another. The petitioner, who is seeking to set aside the probate, alleges that she is the lawful widow of the decedent, having been married to him many years ago before his marriage with his present wife. Proponents deny that petitioner is the widow of decedent. The trial was commenced a few days since, and on the first hearing the following testimony was elicited:

Joshua Cott testified that he drew the will in question; that he was a lawyer, that he had known Robert Watson, the deceased, as a waiter in the family of Peletiah Perit, the brother-in-law of witness, in 1822, and had known him from that time until his death; the witness was one of the subscribing witnesses to the will.

Joseph Mahoney, the other subscribing witness, was examined as to the execution.

The counsel for the will having made formal proof of its due execution, rested, and the counsel for contestants called Polly Watson, the petitioner, who testified that she had married Robert Watson, many years ago, in Virginia; that until the past three years she had lived in Virginia, and had always been a slave; that last Summer, on hearing of the death of Robert Watson, she went to Green-Wood, saw his body, and recognized it as that of her husband; that she also recognized it from a scar on his right knee, where he had cut himself with a drawing-knife. On the cross-examination she testified in regard to her family; gave the names and ages of her children, the youngest of which, Albert, was about 30 years old, he having been born when her husband was sold South. She testified that her husband was a tall, common-sized man, a broad-shouldered man, and a man that would work mightily for himself.

Hiram F. Graves testified that he was present at the time Polly Watson saw the body of Robert Watson, and that she recognized it as being that of her husband; that prior to the opening of the coffin she had described to him the scar on the right knee, that he saw the scar.

Albert Watson testified that he was a son of Polly Watson; that he never saw his father, but that he knew it was Robert Watson. Witness said he would be about thirty years old in March coming; that he was present when his mother identified the body of decedent, as before mentioned. On the cross-examination witness said he knew his age because it was the same as that of Becky N. Holliday, one of his young misses, and she had told him what it was.

On the hearing yesterday the contestants produced the following testimony: James M. Scott testified that he resided in Virginia; that he knew a colored man called Major Watson; that he sold him at Fredericksburg in November, 1832; that Major Watson was the husband of Polly Watson, and the father of Albert Watson. On the cross-examination he testified that Major Watson was about five feet nine or ten inches tall.

Nat. Johnson, the colored preacher, who married Major and Polly Watson, was examined.

James Watson testified that he was a brother of the Major, and that the Major was sold South about twenty-five or thirty years ago, since which time he had not seen or heard from him. Witness said he was five feet nine, and that his brother Robert was a little taller than he.

Elizabeth Greene testified that she had known Robert Watson in New-York, when he resided at Mr. Perit's, in Franklin-street; that Robert told her that he had a wife named Polly living, but that he could not get her. She described Robert Watson as being a small-sized man.

Contestants then rested, and proponents called Maria Perit, the widow of Peletiah Perit, who testified that she first knew Robert Watson in 1822; that he was a waiter in their family, and that she had known him ever since in New-York.

Nathan B. Graham testified that he had known Robert Watson, the deceased, in New-York ever since 1820.

Calvin Durand testified that he was formerly a partner of Mr. Perit; that he resided in his family in 1822; that Robert was a waiter there then, and that he had known him ever since in this City.

Elizabeth C. Thompson, wife of Rev. Dr. Thompson, testified that she had known Robert Watson in this City since the Winter of 1833-4.

Eunice Watson testified that she had known Robert Watson forty-three years ago in New-York; that he was married to Catherine Day before he married her.

Sarah Dalpis testified that she was 65 years of age; that she came to New-York when about eight years old; that she remembers when she was a girl seeing Robert Watson at the house on the corner of Pine-street and Broadway, and had known him in this City ever since; witness recollected the war of 1812, more particularly the close of it, when she saw a stage going through the street, the men crying "Peace!" through a trumpet, and throwing around the streets printed announcements that peace was declared.

The trial is adjourned until to-day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning two trials were held resulting in one conviction and one acquittal. No sentences were pronounced, judgment being postponed in the conviction to allow the prisoner an opportunity to bring references as to character. A large number of pleadings were received and the days of trial appointed.

ACQUITTED.

Samuel Shaw, a gray-headed old man, pleaded not guilty to the charge of grand larceny, and received a trial. According to the evidence, Henry A. Wex, Jr., a cartman, had two tubs of butter stolen from his cart in front of No. 600 Grand-street on the 14th of December, 1868, which were subsequently found on the premises of the prisoner. The officer who arrested the prisoner stated that the prisoner told him the names of the men who stole the butter, and he arrested one of them, who was discharged for lack of any evidence against him.

The testimony of Mr. Joseph Wallace, a juror, was taken to the effect that the prisoner had borne a good character for seventeen years since he had known him. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

WM. JONES, indicted with Francis Bradley for attempted burglary, pleading not guilty, received a trial. Officer Elder and Mr. Pearsall, a private watchman, both testified that on the night of the 17th of January, they found Jones and Bradley acting suspiciously in Hester-street. They saw the prisoners at the door of Levy's pawnbroker's office, No. 125 Hester-street. Officer Elder had also stated that he saw the prisoner in a hallway in Chrystie-street, acting suspiciously. The watchman took Bradley in charge, while Officer Elder attempted to arrest Jones, who ran, and while running threw away a "jimmy," which was picked up afterward. Mr. Levy stated that he found the door of his store had been tampered with on examining it the morning after the night of the alleged attempted burglary.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, and judgment was postponed to allow the prisoner an opportunity to bring some testimony as to character, &c. The prisoner said he could account for his being in the hallway, and asserted that he was arrested because he differed with the officer in politics during the late City election. The prisoner Bradley will receive his trial at the next term of the Court. Owing to the absence of witnesses in several cases, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

POLICE TRIALS.

Twenty-five patrolmen answered to complaints in matters of discipline yesterday, before Commissioner BRENNAN.

EXCEEDED HIS AUTHORITY.

John J. McGill, patrolman, of the Fourth Precinct, was charged by Mrs. Mary Wood with grossly improper conduct. She testified that McGill, on a Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, came to the premises where she was living, No. 121 Bleecker-street, and arrested her, compelling her to go to various places in the Bowery and Bleecker-street, to see if she could anywhere point out a man named Condon; finally he took her to the Fourth Ward Station-house, and preferred a charge, but Capt. Thorne said he could not detain her on it, and she was discharged and reached her residence about three hours after she had left with the officer.

Florence Temple, who gave her profession as that of actress, living also at No. 121 Bleecker-street, was present when McGill came; she testified that she ordered him out of the house; he opened the window and whistled for another officer; she shut it down; he opened it again and set in it and whistled; another officer came; then for the first time McGill, who was in citizen's clothes, showed his shield; the other officer refused to have anything to do with the case. This was corroborated by another witness, Mrs. C. Moore, No. 167 West Fortieth-street, who was visiting Miss Temple at the time.

Officer McGill's statement in defence was that about [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Robert Junk, of No. 486 West Eighteenth-street, brought a charge of improper conduct against Patrolman James Westerfield, of the Ninth Precinct. [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 17, 1869.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

There was less excitement in Money and a diminished pressure from borrowers near the close of the day than on Tuesday, and the Street appears to have already conformed, in a quiet way, to the extra rates of Interest. The Brokers paid 7 ₩ cent. Gold Interest, as the rule, upon demand loans, with the Railways and Gold itself as collateral. This is about equal to 10 ₩ cent. ₩ annum in Currency. We hear of no extra rates, above 7 ₩ cent. Currency, as directly paid for carrying over the Public Funds, though at the Government Board of the Stock Exchange a difference of ⅛ ₩ cent. was occasionally paid between buyers three days and buyers cash. The 5-20s of 1867, the prominent object of speculation, just now, were carried over at 5 ₩ cent. interest, (and early in the day at a mere nominal rate of interest,) these Bonds being in less free supply than the volume of sales would indicate. In other terms, they are believed to be considerably oversold on short account, the sellers calculating upon a further reaction, and depending on borrowed Stock to make their deliveries. The highest rates for Money, of the day, were paid to carry over Gold balances, and this fact, with the continued superabundant supply of Foreign Bills on the market, caused the price of Gold to yield ⅛ @¼ ₩ cent., the sales falling from 135¾ to 134⅞ ₩ cent. The Customs demand for gold was again large, amounting to nearly $600,000, but much of this is either borrowed by the Importers at Bank, or else drawn for on their principals in Europe, in place of being bought at the going rate in the Gold Room.

The transactions in Exchange on London to-day were, in the main, the lowest yet quoted upon the present depression. The standard drawers charged 108⅞ ₩ cent. on sixty-day Bills at their own counters, abating a sixteenth of one ₩ cent. brokerage, but their Bills were sold, second hand, on the Street, at 108¾ ₩ cent., and other good Bankers at 108½ @108⅝ ₩ cent. Bills were drawn payable on demand (which is a fraction better than three days' sight) at 109@109⅛ ₩ cent., and Cable transfers were made as low as 109⅞ ₩ cent. The rates were somewhat steadier at the close of the day, though the offerings are still largely in excess of the demand.

There was some pressure to sell the Public Funds at the 10 A. M. and noon Government Boards, and the 2:15 P. M. Board showed no particular recovery, though a better tone to the market, and soon after the adjournment the improvement became quite general on the Street, and prices were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. better than the cheapest sales of the forenoon.

In the State Bonds, new North Carolinas were ½@1 ₩ cent. weaker, while Missouris, Tennessees and Virginias were quite steady, and the moderate offerings, considering the state of the Money market, indicate some firmness on the part of holders. On the Miscellaneous Stocks there was a further fall of 1¼@2¼ ₩ cent. on Pacific Mail, although the Board of Management to-day resumed their 3 ₩ cent. quarterly Dividends. The present is the first division of profits to the Stockholders since February of last year. The Railways were not so violently affected by the sudden change in Money as on Tuesday, though the market was feverish throughout the day, with frequent ups and downs of ¼@1 ₩ cent. Before the morning Boards the business started off at an improvement on the last night's closing quotations, but subsequently fell of; rallying again about noon, and at and after the late Boards manifesting a very unsettled, not to say a weak market.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations, (bidding prices,) were made in the Long Room and on Broad-street, as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	110	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	115	114⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110⅞
American Gold Coin	135	135
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	66⅞	66½
Virginia Bonds, old	58⅞	58⅞
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, old	63	63½
New-York Central	160⅞	160½
Reading Railway	92	91½
Chicago and Rock Island	127	126
Northwest Common	82	81½
Northwest Preferred	90⅞	90
Michigan Southern	93	93⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	117	117⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90⅞	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	110⅞	107½
St. Paul Preferred	76⅞	77
St. Paul Common	65	65
Toledo and Wabash	65	65
Cleveland and Toledo	104	103½
Ohio and Mississippi	33	33⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,343,690; total payments, $606,061; balance, $90,126,127. The receipts include for Customs, $592,000; for Gold Notes, $7,000.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE LATE DECISION OF THE UNITED States Supreme Court that both coin and currency are a legal tender, and that all contracts for the payment of coin are valid and may be enforced by law, places the *legal liability* of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pay the interest and principal of its first mortgage bonds beyond question. What some of the Courts have heretofore held was a matter of honor has now become an obligation, and must enhance the market value of their securities.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon one of the longest lines of railroad in the world. The amount will be less than $27,000 per mile. The earnings from local business over a portion of the road last year were over five million dollars, and after its completion early this season, the immense through traffic of the Pacific States will increase this sum to fifteen or twenty millions. The payment of both interest and principal of the bonds in gold is, therefore, perfectly sure.

The present high price of Governments offers a favorable opportunity to sell and to reinvest in a bond equally safe and more valuable on account of the longer period before its maturity. *The exchange will now pay a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent.* As the issue of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest are invited to make their subscriptions at once. They will be received at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-street, and by banks and bankers generally. A pamphlet, with full particulars, sent free on application.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

[illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

COTTON—Has been in slack request and depressed in price. [illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	26½	26¾	27	27¼
Good Ordinary	27½	27¾	28¼	28½
Low Middling	28½	28¾	29¼	29½
Middling	29½	29¾	29¾	30

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in much less demand and again quoted lower. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat has been more active, but quoted lower. [illegible]

HAY—North River bale has been quiet and weak in price. [illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

MOLASSES—A good inquiry prevails for the leading kinds. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

BUTTER.

[illegible]

CHEESE.

[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, In great variety and at prices from $15, $18 to $25, $27 50, $30 to $50 and upward. MANUFACTURED BY THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY. ALSO, Hearths, Tiles, Columns, Basins, Sinks, Urinals. BILLIARD TABLE BEDS. Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade. Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y. Warehouse and Showrooms, 6 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York. ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble and Marble Mantels. Rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART, No. 215 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE JOHN T. NOYES 36-INCH portable grist-mill; upper stone runs. Can be seen at No. 9 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

ERICSSON CALORIC ENGINES, greatly improved. Price reduced. New and second-hand. JAMES A. ROBINSON, 164 Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

SLOAN'S

FAMILY LINEN, SHEETING, DAMASK, DIAPER AND CAMBRIC OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, NO. 83 ARTHUR-ST. BELFAST, IRELAND.

Mrs. SLOAN respectfully takes this opportunity of thanking those American ladies and gentlemen who have favored her with their esteemed patronage while passing through Belfast; and hopes, by strict attention combined with moderate prices, to merit a continuance of same.

FAMILY OUTFITS carefully selected and made up, in newest and best style, with initials and crests embroidered on bed and table linen, cambric handkerchiefs, &c.

DAMASKS, DIAPERS AND SHEETINGS. In all widths.

7-8 AND 4-4 LINENS. Light and heavy makes.

TOWELINGS, TICKINGS, GLASS, CHINA AND DUST CLOTHS.

FRENCH AND IRISH CAMBRICS.

5-8, 3-4 AND 7-8 CORDED-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

5-8 AND 3-4 HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

Patterns sent post free to any part of the United States and Canada.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS made to order.

Instructions for self-measurement forwarded.

M. A. DOUGLASS IS OFFERING ELEGANT CLOAKS, COSTUMES, SUITS, &c., of the latest styles, at greatly reduced prices.

N. B.—Now open, a large assortment of beautiful embroidered Underclothing, Laces, &c.

No. 18 East 17th-st., Between Broadway and 5th-av.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, IMPORTER and manufacturer of cloaks, retiring from business, will sell the good-will and a five years' lease to a cash customer at a bargain. No. 1,163 Broadway, below 28th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TOSTEE HATS AND SATIN bonnets, new styles; elegant bonnets; Lydia Thompson hats, new style, now ready; silk bonnets; mourning bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1868.

OFFICE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until March 15, 1869, at 10 o'clock, for furnishing one set of electrotype plates of the ILLUSTRATIONS OF MACHINERY, &c., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1868, with the name of the patentee and the character of the patent on each illustration, or for otherwise furnishing the illustrations for that report.

The drawings will be furnished as pages to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness. The work is to be delivered at this Office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Congressional Printer.

The Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing would prefer to have the work equal to the illustrations for the Patent Office Reports of 1867, in accordance with the standard heretofore adopted by them, and they invite proposals for that quality of work, but a desire to reduce the expense of this branch of the public printing prompts them to also invite proposals for electrotype plates of an inferior style of workmanship; and also for furnishing the illustrations by engraving, lithography or any other process.

The awards will be made to the lowest and best bidder *for the interest of the Government*, due regard being paid to the execution of the work, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, who reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids.

Bidders must procure from the Congressional Printer drawings of illustrations sufficient in number to form a page, and accompany their bids with a specimen of their work, with a sworn statement that it was made in their establishment, that the bidder has the facilities for the prompt and proper execution of the work. If the bid [illegible] practical tests.

Bidders are required to propose for the work by the illustration, with the understanding, that, when more than one figure is required to illustrate an invention or design, (as is sometimes the case,) the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security, to the approval of a United States Judge or District-Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, will execute the work in accordance with the proposal.

The number of illustrations will be about the same as in the last published volume.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Blank forms will be furnished upon application to the undersigned, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform precisely therewith.

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, U. S. Senate; Hon. A. B. Laflin, House of Representatives; or the undersigned, and indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES, *Congressional Printer.*

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st—For flagging sidewalks on 41st-st., from 8th to 11th-av.

2d—For flagging Avenue B, east side, from 15th to 16th-st.

3d—For flagging sidewalks on 47th-st., from 11th-av. to Hudson River.

4th—For flagging sidewalks and setting and resetting curb and gutter stones on the southwesterly corner of 24th-st. and 3d-av.

5th—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones in 111th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.

6th—For flagging sidewalks on 46th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.

The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1st—Both sides of 41st-st., from 8th to 11th-av.

2d—The east side of Avenue B, from 15th to 16th-st.

3d—Both sides of 47th-st., from 11th-av. to Hudson River.

4th—The southerly side of 23d-st., from 3d-av. to a point seventy feet westerly therefrom.

5th—Both sides of 111th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.

6th—Both sides of 46th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT, E. HARRISON REED, GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Feb. 13, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or his undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued, hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount indorsed thereon, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.

Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869. BERNARD SMITH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. Burgy & Co., No. 6 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.

HENRY V. BURGY, VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS of six first-class makers, at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO cheap, call at T. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, easy way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANO WANTED—SECOND-HAND, OF good tone, for cash; please state the lowest price, with maker's name. Address PIANO, Harlem Post Office, Station L.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—TO COMB MANUFACTURERS and Dealers in Curled Hair.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association offer for contract all the cattle horns and hair tails they may received at their premises, foot of 44th-st., East River, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, inclusive. Parties desirous can see samples of both articles by applying at the office of the Association, corner of 4th-st. and 1st-av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR; BEAUTY RANGE GOTHIC FURNACE. A. M. LESLEY, No. 605 6th-av. Special attention given to repairing Refrigerators and Ranges of all makers.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium. Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANBURY, CONN. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. 18. Fits for college and scientific schools. All its advantages unsurpassed. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., commences its next half-yearly term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

A GREAT REDUCTION—PENMANSHIP and book-keeping at half prices, private instruction. Success guaranteed to every pupil. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square. Apply this week. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION TO teach the English branches, either in a school or private family; would not object to go abroad as governess or companion; best references given. Address Miss J. L. R., No. 12 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR A PRIVATE family; one thoroughly competent to teach Latin, French, music, vocal and instrumental, with drawing and all the English branches. Address Box No. 2,495 Post Office, stating terms per month.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTATION through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

A LADY WISHES TO INTRODUCE as governess of superior attainments to an appreciative family. One wishing to obtain such, will address No. 272 West 24th-st.

A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER will give lessons at pupil's home; best City references. Address C. D., Box No. 139 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 14, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., March 1, 1869, for the TRANSPORTATION OF MILITARY SUPPLIES during the year commencing April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1870, from Fort Gibson, I. T., to Fort Arbuckle, I. T., or such other posts as may be established in the District of the Indian Territory east of the hundredth meridian of longitude and south of the thirty-sixth parallel of latitude.

The transportation herein advertised for to be wholly by wagon.

The weight to be transported will not exceed two millions (2,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their place of residence; and each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency, as well as that of the bidder, are certified by a Clerk of a Court of Record, setting forth that in case a contract is awarded to the party proposing, they will give good and sufficient security for the faithful performance of the same.

Bidders will state the rate per one hundred pounds per one hundred miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1869, and ending March 31, 1870.

The contractor will be required to give bonds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, ($30,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

He will also be required to have an office or place of business at or near Fort Gibson, I. T., and to have at his command teams sufficient to transport at least 100,000 pounds per month.

The right is reserved on the part of the Government to reject any or all bids which may be received, and any contract made will be subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General of the Army.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application.

Bidders are invited to be present on the day of opening proposals.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster District of the Indian Territory, and none will be entertained unless they comply with the terms of this advertisement.

By order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON. A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster District Indian Territory.

UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., (Entrance on Greene,) Post Office Box No. 1,811, NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 27, 1869, at 12 M., for purchasing in quantities the following kinds of ordnance stores, now on hand at the different arsenals in the United States:

[illegible]

Cartridges for Spencer Carbine, Cal. 50 and 52.
Cartridges for Ballard's Carbine.
Cartridges for Henry Carbine.
Cartridges for Remington Carbine, Cal. 44.
Cartridges for Warner's Carbine.

LINEN.

Cartridges for Sharp's Carbine, Cal. 52.
Cartridges for Starr's Carbine, Cal. 54.

PAPER.

United States musket cartridges, E ball, Cal. 54.
United States musket cartridges, E ball, Cal. 58.
Rifle musket cartridges, E ball, Cal. 69 and 71.
United States musket cartridges, round ball, Cal. 69.
United States musket cartridges, buck and ball, Cal. 69.
Colt's Pistol cartridges, Cal. 44.
Colt's Pistol cartridges, Cal. 36.
Smith's Carbine cartridges, rubber and metal.
Burnside's Carbine cartridges, metal, Cal. 54.
Parrott & Hotchkiss' projectile for all calibered cannon.
Round shot, shell, canister and spherical case, for all calibres.
Also, fixed ammunition for the same.
Musket percussion-caps from broken-up ammunition.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Terms cash; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Twenty days will be allowed for the removal of stores.

Bidders will state explicitly the point or points where they will accept stores. Deliveries will only be made at the arsenals.

Samples can be seen at this office, or at any of the arsenals in the United States.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Purchasing Ordnance Stores."

For further information apply to the undersigned.

A. CRISPIN, Brevet-Colonel U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., for erecting, heating, and furnishing Primary School No. 15, on the north side of Downing-st., near Bleecker-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The school trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES HARRISON, CHARLES S. WRIGHT, A. J. MATHEWSON, JAMES W. FARR, JAMES W. BOOTH, Board of Trustees Ninth Ward.

Dated FEB. 18, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., for "Additions and Alterations" and for furnishing Primary School No. 1, situated on the west side of Ludlow-st., near Delancey-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Furniture."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEORGE T. PATTERSON, ALONZO TRUESDELL, GEORGE KINZER, WILLIAM McCAFFIL, BENJ. F. SHAFFER, Board of Trustees Tenth Ward.

DATED Feb. 15, 1869.

CONTRACTORS—TO SUPPLY CHARCOAL and ore to three blast furnaces in North Carolina. Men of experience and responsibility may apply to H. C. LUCE, No. 50 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 26th day of February, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street from Eighth-avenue to Mount Morris-square, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 2, 1867. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, Feb. 3, 1869.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ABOUT THE 29TH DAY OF DECEMBER last, a check on the Metropolitan National Bank for thirty thousand five hundred dollars, ($30,500,) No. 656, dated Dec. 28, 1868, signed by A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, payable to my order and not indorsed. Payment has been stopped and duplicate applied for. RUSSELL SAGE, No. 25 William-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d-st., corner 8th-av. ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Ducios, Mlle. Delphine, Mlle. Cadie, Messrs. Decre, Leduc, Duchesne, Guidon, Legriffoul, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 23d-st., corner of 6th-av. ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE. 24th-st., near 5th-av. AN IRISH STEW and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Newton, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Gratten, Mr. Beckett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss R. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. GENEVIEVE. Characters by Mme. Rose-Bell, Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Gueretti, Messrs. Carrier, Gabel, Bourgoin, Beckers, Genot, Petit and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE. No. 514 Broadway. PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning, Norman, Lingard, Laton and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE. Broadway, corner of 30th-st. Afternoon—IXION. Evening—FRA DIAVOLO and FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. NITA; OR, WOMAN'S CONSTANCY. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. LONDON ASSURANCE. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

THE TAMMANY. 14th-st., near 3d-av. GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

WAVERLEY THEATRE. No. 720 Broadway. LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by Miss Elise Holt, Miss Jackson, Miss Pitt, Miss Williams, Messrs. Marlowe, Lewis, Paraloe, Wall and others.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, &c. By a powerful cast.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. No. 585 Broadway. SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL. 14th-st., near 3d-av. ELIXIR OF LOVE. (Burlesque.) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

STEINWAY HALL. Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st. GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT. By Theo. Thomas' orchestra.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Montague-st., near Clinton-st. SICILIAN VESPERS. (Italian Opera.) By Mr. Max Maretzek's opera company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av. SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

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Ten copies	15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Madrid says that an unsuccessful attempt was made on Tuesday to assassinate Gen. PRIM. Three arrests have been made in consequence.

BLISS and MASTERMAN, the attachés of the American Legation who were arrested in Paraguay by President LOPEZ, charged with conspiring against his Government, have arrived at Rio Janeiro, *en route* to Washington. It is supposed they will be held to await any charges that LOPEZ may make against them.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening, Mr. DISRAELI expressed his regret that the ratification of the treaty with the United States had not been consummated. Mr. GLADSTONE assured him that the negotiations would be terminated in a manner satisfactory to both parties.

The announcement that Ex-King FERDINAND, of Portugal, had consented to become a candidate for the Spanish throne is contradicted. Another expedition, consisting of 6,000 men, is to be sent from Spain forthwith, to put down the insurrection in Cuba.

CUBA.

Our dispatches from Cuba furnish a summary of events since Sunday last. From these we learn that the insurrection is rapidly spreading throughout the island. Havana itself is practically in a state of siege, although not officially declared so. Wherever the standard of revolt is raised, the insurrectionists are joined by large numbers of recruits. Those who do not join the rebels are forced to abandon their labors and seek safety within the Government strongholds. Many plantations have been entirely deserted by both owners and employes, and crops are spoiling for want of care. Captain-General DULCE has directed all arms in private hands to be turned over to the Government and has refused to recognize the American Consul as a diplomatic agent to protect the rights of American citizens. Some Americans have been arrested on political charges. Admiral HOFF of our navy, who is at Havana with his flagship, has promised to remove Americans to Key West in case their lives are in danger at Havana. A detachment of troops had a fight with some insurgents near Miguel-Bueno, but did not succeed in dispersing them. The troops lost twenty men in killed and wounded. After the fight the town was burned by the soldiers.

CONGRESS.

The Senate yesterday, after considerable debate, agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill relating to the navy. It proposes a large reduction in the naval force and in the marine corps. The Committee on Public Buildings reported adversely on the bill to purchase a new site for an Executive Mansion. The Judiciary Committee submitted a resolution and report, declaring that the Amnesty Proclamation issued by the President on Christmas, was not authorized by the Constitution and laws. A resolution was adopted directing the Attorney-General to furnish a list of the names of persons convicted of violating the Revenue laws, the penalties attached to such convictions, and the number of pardons issued to such offenders. The message of the House asking for a Committee of Conference on the Suffrage amendment was taken up, and debated at great length. At length a motion to recede from the Senate amendments to the bill was agreed to. Debate then ensued upon a motion to agree to the House proposition, but this was rejected, yeas 31, nays 27. The amendment reported from the Judiciary Committee was then taken up, amid much confusion, and Mr. NYE spoke in opposition to it. The debate was continued till midnight, when the report of the Judiciary Committee was agreed to.

The House Committee on Elections submitted a report and resolution regarding the contested seat of the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, declaring that neither SIMON JONES, J. W. MENARD, (colored,) nor CALEB S. HUNT were entitled to the seat. The report was laid on the table. The House then took up the bill supplementary to the National Banking laws. The previous question having been moved and seconded on the preceding day, Mr. POMEROY had the close of the debate, but yielded a portion of his time to Mr. POLAND, who spoke in favor of the amendment offered by him. Mr. BUTLER also spoke in favor of his amendment. Several other members spoke, after which the House voted on the several amendments. The amendment offered by Mr. COBURN as a substitute for the fourth section, for the issue of circulating notes to banking associations, organized in States and Territories, having less than their *pro rata* banking circulations, was adopted—yeas 94, nays 66. Some other modifications of the bill were agreed to, after which the bill and all its amendments was laid on the table, by a vote of yeas 92, nays 73. A recess until evening was then taken, and in the evening session the Army Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, the question being upon Mr. BUTLER'S amendment providing for the reduction of the army. Mr. BUTLER explained and spoke in favor of his proposition. Without disposing of the bill, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The charter election in Syracuse on Tuesday resulted in a sweeping Republican triumph. The entire ticket was elected by about 500 majority—an increase of 300 over the majority last Spring. Six of the eight Aldermen elected are Republicans. The First, Second and Third Wards, which have generally gone Democratic, elected Republican Aldermen, while the Fifth and Seventh, usually Republican, elected Democratic Aldermen.

The Kansas Senate yesterday rejected the proposition to strike the word "white" from the State Constitution. The vote was yeas 14, nays 17, three Senators voting in the negative, because the bill did not also strike out the word male.

The Kiowa Indians have all come in to the reservation at the Washita Mountains, in accordance with the demands of Gen. SHERIDAN. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes are marching to the same point, and it is expected that these three belligerent tribes will speedily be peacefully located on the lands set apart for them.

In November last, a freight train on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad was going up a steep grade when a coupling broke, and three or four of the rear cars commenced to descend the grade at a frightful rate. The brakeman of the rear car became alarmed, and instead of applying the brake leaped from the car. The cars ran back until they came in collision with another train, whereby several persons were killed. HAMILTON, the brakeman, has just been convicted under the laws of Pennsylvania of neglect of duty, and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for thirteen months.

The North Carolina State Auditor, Mr. ADAMS, has been committed to jail at Raleigh for having refused to obey an order of the Supreme Court directing him to remove his papers from the Clerk's office.

A meeting of prominent manufacturers and miners was held in Philadelphia yesterday, and it was resolved to organize a National League for the protection of our manufacturers.

A Washington correspondent says that the only large payments to be made from the Treasury this month are on pension accounts, and that the receipts will reduce the public debt about $10,000,000. On the first of next month there will be paid $4,500,000 interest on ten-forties. This will be the only heavy payment out of the Treasury until the first of May.

There is to be a reunion of naval officers formerly belonging to the Mississippi Squadron, at Cairo, Ill., to-day.

JOHN W. LEE, a respectable citizen of Lexington, Ky., on Monday last, while temporarily deranged, cut the throat of his wife with a razor and then cut his own throat. Both are dead. Mr. LEE had been sick for a long time.

The Nebraska Senate yesterday passed the House bill giving twenty thousand acres of land for the construction of every mile of railroad track within the State boundaries.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from Liverpool, at this port, reports passing the steamers *Russia* and *City of Paris*, hence for Liverpool, the *Russia* being four miles ahead.

In the alleged malpractice, in the case of Mrs. ELLEN O'HARA, Dr. JAMES WALKER has been held to bail in the sum of $2,500.

JAMES LOGAN, No. 1, was yesterday released from prison on $1,000 bail.

A youth named THOMAS LAFON, son of one of the most respectable citizens of Newark, N. J., was sentenced yesterday to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $500 for the accidental killing of a man who was beating his, LAFON'S, brother.

Cotton was in light demand at easier prices yesterday. Breadstuffs were unsettled on a moderate trade. Provisions and Groceries were in good request and quoted buoyant. The Freight engagements were limited.

Financial Questions in Congress.

There is confessedly no probability of enacting Mr. SHERMAN's financial scheme; the only danger is, that it will be made an occasion for wasting the time of the Senate, and a pretext for obstructing and defeating some of the really desirable reforms which have been sanctioned by the House.

The loss of Mr. SHERMAN's bill few will regret. It is an attempt to precipitate resumption against the wishes and interests of the great body of the people, and its effect would be to make a bad condition of affairs infinitely worse. It is a revival of the policy of contraction, which Mr. McCULLOCH abandoned under compulsion, and its whole scope and design are favorable to those who are already abundantly cared for by the Government. The evils long complained of in regard to the Secretary's power to interfere in the concerns of Wall-street, it would perpetuate, in defiance of the expressed opinions of the mercantile and moneyed community. A measure so pregnant with mischief, so utterly unsuited to the convictions and requirements of the time, ought not to be allowed to block the path of more useful bills. Mr. SHERMAN can have no expectation of its passage, and every hour employed in its discussion is an hour thrown away.

Nor is any other general measure likely to take its place. The influences concentrated upon Mr. SHERMAN's plan are not strong enough to carry it through, but they may be able to prevent the adoption of any bill not conceived in their behalf. For this reason, we apprehend that no progress will be made with the scheme presented by Mr. MORTON, who has caught the right idea of preparation for resumption through the Treasury accumulation of specie, but spoils its practical operation by fixing the date at which resumption shall commence.

The session will almost certainly close, then, without any legislation on the general question of finance—a circumstance much less to be regretted than would be the enactment of any measure with currency contraction as its starting point, and vast discretionary power in the hands of the Secretary as one of its characteristics. The present condition of affairs is not satisfactory, but it is at least tolerable. Time will bring more relief than any device like that on which Mr. SHERMAN places his main reliance. We may be all the more readily reconciled to natural remedies now that the Supreme Court, by recognizing the validity of gold contracts, has cleared the path for business on a specie basis. We are henceforth free to choose between obligations in currency and obligations in coin, and a gradual approach to a greater fixedness of values may therefore be anticipated. With this advantage gained, there will be no harm in waiting yet a while for general resumption.

The series of measures passed by the House on Saturday have merits of their own, apart from the general question. They relate to practical matters about which, among honest men, there is little difference of opinion; and they are called for by an experience which has been too costly and discreditable to be long neglected. The bill prohibiting the further increase of the public debt, prescribing more specifically the details of the periodical debt-statements, enjoining upon the Treasury the performance of its own work and forbidding secret sales of gold and bonds, is intended to remove a great scandal. The Secretary must, undoubtedly, have some latitude of action, but it should not be allowed to extend to these concerns. It is notorious that the present statement of the debt withholds information that ought to be made public, and equally notorious that under Mr. McCULLOCH's manipulation of the debt, its burden has been rendered more grievous. So again with reference to the manner in which transfers and sales of bonds and gold have been conducted. They have given rise to not unreasonable suspicion, and have been as costly as they have been injurious. For these errors of omission and commission Mr. HOOPER has effectually provided; and the responsibility of delaying or defeating his reform rests with the Senate.

The bills connected with National Bank management are also important. The report of the Comptroller of the Currency portrayed with striking effect the mischief and danger of the present system of certifying checks and playing the game of gamblers by locking up greenbacks. He showed that unscrupulous combinations may, with the help of banks, produce at will the worst features of sudden inflation and contraction; and that the only remedy is to be found in limiting certificates to the sums at the credit of the parties drawing checks, and in making it an offence to loan money on currency as collateral security. These points are covered by measures prepared by the House Committee on Banking and Currency, and the Senate has acted on both with uncommon promptitude. The bill prohibiting loans on legal-tender notes as collaterals was passed by the latter body on Tuesday, and the one regulating the certification of checks was reported from the Finance Committee with every prospect of an early passage. Their joint effect will be to arrest gross forms of the demoralization which disgraces Wall-street; and if, in addition, the Senate concur in the measure drafted and carried by Mr. HOOPER, a decided step will have been taken toward the correction of the worst features of Treasury management.

The Crime Against Witnesses.

In the recent report of the Police Commissioners there are some very just remarks regarding the hardships and injustice which are imposed upon non-resident witnesses by confining them in the House of Detention, while the malefactor against whom they are to testify is often at liberty on worthless bail. It does not require much investigation to discover how such a course toward innocent parties, who have had either the misfortune to be present at the commission of an offence or to have been victims of a crime, has the effect of defeating the ends of justice. The majority of men who are in this manner deprived of the liberty which is clearly their right, will close their lips rather than divulge the knowledge which will place them for an indefinite period in close duress.

It is the custom to confine non-resident witnesses, through lack of the necessary bail, for their appearance in Court for the purpose of obeying a provision of the State Constitution which declares that in a criminal action the defendant is entitled to produce witnesses in his behalf, and to be confronted with the witnesses against him in the presence of the Court. This construction of the Constitution seems to be in direct contravention of one of the first principles of law, which asserts that no man shall be imprisoned except for crime. This principle has been carried out by the Legislature in reference to the unfortunate debtor, and the only case to be found upon the statute book in which it has been deemed wise to modify, if not to contravene it, is in the instance of a witness who is unable to afford such security as a magistrate may prescribe for his appearance upon the trial of a criminal offence. Hundreds of illustrations of the distress which has been occasioned by this provision might be enumerated. Persons have been incarcerated for months who unfortunately have been accidental witnesses of crime, while the defendant has been at liberty,—virtually discharged by means of his ability to give "straw bail."

An abuse so flagrant and subversive of the right of every citizen to be protected in his liberty, where, by his own act he has not forfeited it to the law, demands correction.

The proper manner of abolishing this infamous wrong is shown in the amended Code of Criminal Procedure, which was reported to the Legislature several years since, by the Commissioners who had been appointed for the purpose. They recommend that whenever it shall satisfactorily appear, by the examination upon oath of the witness, or any other person, that the witness is unable to procure sureties, he ought forthwith to be examined on the part of the people. This recommendation, of course, ought not to apply to the prosecutor, or to an accomplice in the commission of an offence, both of whom should be held, in order that the defendant may not be deprived of the benefit of their cross-examination before a trial jury.

The Legislature ought to act in this matter at once.

More Tinkering with Disabilities.

The Senate has before it a bill passed by the House, removing political disabilities from residents of Southern States; and the House has just passed other bills of the same character, as reported by the Reconstruction Committee. Several hundred citizens seem likely thus to be restored to civil and political usefulness before the close of the session. It is creditable to the House that it refused by a decisive majority to gratify partisan malignity by striking out some of the names reported. It assumed that the Committee had good ground for the recommendations, and did what it could to give them the effect of law.

The objection to this method of dealing with the question of disabilities is the neglect of a general principle, and the injustice which is done to large numbers of persons whose title to relief is ignored, though in all respects as valid as that of the persons named in these bills. The rule laid down is, that relief shall be granted to those who prove themselves loyal in their relations to the new order of things. In practice, however, it embraces only those who make themselves conspicuous, or in some manner obtain the good opinion of Republican officials or Congressmen. The many who pursue their avocations in quiet, and have neither the disposition to seek nor the chance to earn the indorsement of local committees, are left under the cloud. The inferior material which comes to the surface obtains the benefit of remedial legislation; the patient, unobtrusive merit which remains out of sight, continues to suffer the harsh penalties of the law.

If the time has come when disabilities may be safely removed, the better method of procedure would seem to be the adoption of a general measure, based upon a just and intelligible principle, and obviating all suspicion of invidiousness or partiality. The present plan may not be designedly partial, but it looks so; and the impression upon the Southern mind is not favorable to the fairness or generosity of the Government. By enacting a comprehensive measure, the only remaining source of irritation in the reconstructed States would be removed, and the magnanimous promise of the Chicago Convention would be fulfilled. It would be better to except from relief the "men who had gone from the Senate Chamber to organize rebellion"—whose continued exclusion from office Mr. TRUMBULL demands—than to adhere to a process by which the removal of disabilities is made to wear the semblance of partisan favor.

The Chances for Women to Work.

The opening of a school to teach women the business of telegraphing is a very important step toward improving their condition. What women need more than anything else, in this country and at this time, is the *chance to work*,—the chance to earn their own living, to maintain themselves in independence and comfort, without losing their reputation or forfeiting their self-respect. Everything done which can aid them in achieving this result, is a positive boon to women, and deserves the most hearty encouragement.

There are and always will be thousands of women in every community who have nobody to rely on for support. Very many never have a chance to marry, and many more are deserted by their husbands, or find it impossible to live with them. Many are left widows,—or overtaken by misfortune that deprives them of support,—sometimes with children dependent upon them for the means of living, and without property, friends or aid of any kind. Every society has, and always must have, thousands of women thus thrown out of the smooth grooves of common life, and forced to find or make a path for themselves as best they may.

What can such women do to obtain a living? What position can be more helpless or hopeless than theirs? There is no recognized place or occupation for them in the ordinary walks of business or of labor. If a woman thus situated has had the advantages of a good education, she may teach. If she has special talent and training for any walk of art she may paint, or embroider, or sing, or give readings, or go upon the stage; but there is, after all, but little demand for such services, and unfortunately the number of dependent women who have the talent to make their efforts in such walks successful, compared with the whole number of those who must do something, is very small. Sewing, domestic service, drudgery of one sort or another, is about all that is left for the great multitude of them; and for none of these things are they either well fitted or have they the slightest talent or taste.

The proper condition for a woman, in all civilized countries, is undoubtedly that of dependence upon somebody else for support. It is the office of man to earn a living by work; and in a perfect state of society men will earn all that is needed for the support of both sexes. But the state of society never is perfect. There are always accidents and mishaps, which disturb its arrangements, and throw some of its members out of the channels in which they should move; and women are the victims of these mishaps more often than men, and are rendered the more helpless by them.

Now what is a woman, when thus suddenly thrown upon her own resources, perhaps with children dependent upon her, to do? She ought to be able to find some calling open to her,—some trade, some business, some simple art easily acquired and easily practiced, in which society has need of her services, and to which, therefore, she could promptly resort with a reasonable certainty of being able to earn by it a comfortable living. It is so elsewhere. It is so preëminently in France and, to a less extent, in England and throughout Europe. Women there are very largely employed as clerks in dry-goods shops, as cashiers and accountants, as attendants at post offices, as operators in telegraph offices, as type-setters, proof-readers, and in many other occupations which with us are monopolized by men, and to which women seldom get access. We are beginning to improve somewhat upon this state of things in some departments. Women are coming to be somewhat extensively employed as clerks and assistants in public offices. Many are beginning to learn the trade of type-setting. And the opening of a school to teach women the business of *telegraphing*, with the encouragement of employment proffered by the great telegraph company of the country, is another step in the right direction.

But there is one mistake women must not make in this matter, into which those who are acting for them are quite likely to fall;—we mean the mistake of demanding *equal payment* with men. It may be right and just that they should have it;—and if it is, they will be quite certain to get it in the end. But just now the question is not one of *rights*, but of *getting work*. They are now crowded out of the field by the men, who have sole possession and mean to keep it. The only chance for women to get into the field at all is by making it a matter of *interest* for those who control it, to let them in. So long as their labor is *cheaper* than that of men, there will be a powerful reason for employing it,—the most powerful of all the reasons which control the industrial arrangements of the world. When this ceases to exist,—when women become parties to Unions, and strikes and other artificial means of forcing high prices for labor, and refuse to work at all, except at prices fixed by others than themselves, they will lose the main motive which gives them a chance of employment at all. They can never count on being employed as a matter of *right*; they must make it a matter of *interest* for others to employ them. When they secure recognition as a skillful, faithful, profitable class of workers, they may more nearly dictate their own terms; but what they want now is a chance to work; they want places now occupied by men; and those they can get only by underbidding the men,—by giving the same work at a less price. If they surrender the right to do this, they throw away their main means of securing their chance to work at all.

The Whisky Fraud Trials.

The *World* and the *Tribune* seem to agree cordially in regarding what they style the "Courtney-Bailey-Fullerton business" as nothing but a "ferocious fight between these three officials, in which the people of the United States have really very little interest." Perhaps it is so,—though it is scarcely likely to strike the public in that light. Mr. BAILEY is a revenue officer who has procured the indictment of a large number of persons for defrauding the revenue. Mr. COURTNEY is the District-Attorney who has brought the cases to trial, and who has convicted and sent to the Penitentiary a good many of the accused and guilty parties. Mr. FULLERTON is an outside party who, under cover of authority from President JOHNSON, opened a crusade against both these public officers, and was himself indicted by a Grand Jury for having conspired to extort money from a Revenue Collector; and his intervention in the matter was used to delay the trials of other parties long enough to allow them to escape. And now he has succeeded, through the Attorney-General, in securing the delay of *his own* trial for an indefinite time. The only "fight" in the case seems to have been between the public officers, COURTNEY and BAILEY, and the parties indicted for crime—the former trying to bring the latter to trial, and the latter very naturally resisting the attempt. In dismissing the matter as of no public importance, the *Tribune* and *World* are, of course, aiding the effort of the indicted parties to avoid a trial.

A Railroad in Broadway.

The Broadway Railroad bill is up again in the Legislature, in as bad a shape and with the same general features as usual. The proposition is to give the franchise, without compensation, to a dozen individuals who happen to want it, and to authorize them to monopolize the main thoroughfare of our City for their own uses, and to render it virtually useless for everybody else. This is substantially what street railroads have actually done for nearly every street through which they run. Ann-street, West-street, Church-street are rendered utterly useless for the accommodation of carriages, hacks, business wagons and vehicles of every sort by the railroad tracks laid down, and by the railway cars that run through them. It is true, a great many people ride in these cars, and are accommodated by them. But that is not a good reason for depriving those who do not ride in them, of the use of the public streets altogether.

Broadway is now the only street through which carriages, carts or business wagons can pass from the lower to the upper part of the City. The consequence is that it is crowded throughout the day. We need other streets parallel to it for the accommodation of the public. But certainly, in the absence of such parallel streets, we cannot afford to have Broadway itself blocked up by a railroad. There is no public demand for such a railroad. Aside from those who expect to make money out of it, nobody wants it;—and unfortunately aside from those who fear they will be pecuniarily injured by it, few will take the trouble to protest against it.

We have railroads enough already. What is needed is,—not more roads,—but to make those we have more efficient and capable of accommodating the public. The great necessity of the day is *to substitute steam for horse power on our City roads*. When that is done, every road now in the City can transport *three times* as many passengers as it does now,—twice as quickly and with greater comfort. To say that this cannot be done, is nonsense. If the managers of the roads will set about it in earnest, they can devise means of doing it and procure the assent of the Common Council, as readily and as easily as they now take possession of public streets and public squares for their own use, or accomplish any object on which they have set their hearts. This is not done because they are not in earnest in wishing it done.

MINOR TOPICS.

Quite a number of people have taken to printing letters in the newspapers addressed "To Gen. GRANT, President elect of the United States," and a Philadelphia writer on the tariff has already published an octavo volume of letters to that address. This is doubtless thought to be a good way to get the public to read these letters; but their writers must certainly have wit enough to know that it would be utterly impossible for the functionary to whom they are addressed to find time (to say nothing of disposition) for reading a tenth part of them. It would be enough to drive anybody crazy to read them all.

"Hiram" writes to the *Star* (we don't know who "Hiram" may be) challenging the TIMES to "champion the side" of the boss bricklayers against the journeymen, as regards the eight-hour question, the apprentice laws, and the action of the Bricklayers' Union. We must decline to "champion" the interests of the bosses in these matters, as such a procedure would not be in our style. When either one side or the other, in this business or any other, adopts a course which we consider prejudicial to their own best interests, we shall, for their own benefit, point out their error, and shall attempt to indicate, for their own advantage, the proper line to be pursued. We are quite as ready to censure the bosses as the journeymen when they take wrong or foolish steps. It is this way we "champion" the rights of labor and of capital—neither of which can be disturbed without injuring the other, and damaging the whole community. Even "Hiram" can understand this in course of time.

We notice that a number of new coöperative movements, in the way of grocery stores, and small manufactories, have lately been begun. If they are managed by men of integrity and ability they will succeed. If not, they will surely fail.

On Friday last, the tomb of President LINCOLN, at Springfield, was decorated by the citizens—the day being the anniversary of his birth. On Monday last, the remains of BOOTH, his assassin, were surrendered by the Government, and given over to his family, for "Christian" burial. On Tuesday last, the Senate debated for the second or third time, the petitition of MR. LINCOLN's widow for a pension, but came to no conclusion.

With the curious audacity of intellect characteristic of that singular and singularly brilliant man, CHARLES READE adopts these words as the motto of his new story, "Put Yourself in His Place," which is to be begun in the March *Galaxy*:

> "I will frame a work of fiction upon notorious fact, so that anybody shall think he can do the same; shall labor and toil, attempting the same, and fail—such is the power of sequence and connection in writing."

The advance sheets of the opening chapters certainly promise a novel, sensational and remarkable enough to justify the throwing down of such a gauntlet.

There is a bill before the Legislature for an increase in the salaries of the Metropolitan *Fire* Department so as to make them correspond with the salaries in the *Police* Department. At the same time there is a proposition before the Legislature for an increase in the salaries of the *Police* Department. This is a very pretty business all around, and, if kept up long enough, and carried far enough, must ultimately result in our paying very elevated and ornamental salaries to all parties.

Our contemporaries are suggesting various improvements in the construction and management of velocipedes. One says there ought to be a back to the seat; another thinks three wheels would be better than two. We suggest four wheels with shafts and a good-sized pony to draw the machine. The more nearly they approach the American buggy,—or, better still, a basket wagon,—the more comfortable and convenient they will be.

In different parts of yesterday's TIMES were three particular statements about President JOHNSON: first, that our Common Council—following the example of Baltimore—proposed to give him a public reception if he come through this City on his way to Tennessee; second, that one of our European steamship lines had offered him a passage to Europe at the close of his term, which offer he had accepted; third, that, according to our Tennessee letter, the politicians of Tennessee are greatly agitated over the prospect of his running for Governor of the State. It seems from all this that President JOHNSON means to keep himself in the public eye, with the view, probably, of running for the Presidency in 1872 as the Independent People's Democratic Constitutional Anti-Taxation candidate.

A number of Republican meetings have been held in different parts of the country for the purpose of calling upon Congress to repeal the Tenure-of-Office law, and thus give President GRANT a fair and free opportunity to purify the public service. The recent debates on the subject in the Senate indicate that the repealing bill, which passed the House, has a good chance of becoming law. The Senators opposed to the repeal do not pretend to produce any arguments on their side.

Police Commissioner BRENNAN is making a very ostentatious display of his purpose to deal severely with offending Policemen. But is he not carrying the joke a little too far when he proclaims that he will allow "no woman's character to be impugned here?" There are a good many women who would scarcely claim such exemption as this at the hands of the Police. It is all very well for the Commissioner to be polite and gallant; but it is not necessary that he should make himself ridiculous.

The New-York *Observer* states that the American Bible Society has resolved to abandon its usual May anniversary meeting, and probably other religious societies will follow its example. This will destroy what has been for many years one of the most marked features of New-York society. The May Anniversaries have long been among the most widely attended, and to many the most attractive incidents of the year. Since the old Broadway Tabernacle, in which they were always held, has been removed, they have not been quite what they were before: and the civil war and other events which have come up to divert and absorb public attention, have deprived them of very much of their old *éclat*. They used to bring thousands of the benevolent and religious from the country districts. But in the City they had ceased to excite special interest.

A very curious question has arisen in Washington. A servant of the Russian Minister is reported to have said that at a dinner party given by his employer, Mr. CORCORAN and Senator BAYARD both said they would give large sums of money to have Mr. LINCOLN put out of the way. Wishing to investigate the matter the Senate Committee summoned the servant in question before them, but he refused to answer any questions on the subject,—saying he should consider himself no better than a spy if he were to reveal conversations that occurred at his master's table. If he is so sensitive on the point how came the story afloat? Did he ever say that such a conversation *did* take place, or is the rumor a pure fabrication? Both Senator BAYARD and Mr. CORCORAN deny, in the most explicit and emphatic terms, that either of them ever said anything of the kind. Congressional Committees will best consult their own dignity, and be told fewer lies, if they do not pry into dinner-table talk.

The *Democrat* belabors the TIMES through a long-winded article based on the idea that Revenue Commissioner WELLS is Secretary of the Navy. The *Democrat* is a new-comer among City journals;—it must get itself posted on public affairs.

The Baltimore *American* thinks it very desirable that Gen. GRANT should select one member of his Cabinet from among the loyal men of the Southern States. Such action, it thinks, would be regarded with great favor, as indicating his estimate of Southern loyalty, and would aid very much in advancing the feeling of content and satisfaction required for the completion of the work of reconstruction. That, it will be remembered, was precisely the consideration which led to the nomination of ANDREW JOHNSON for Vice-President. But the state of the country now is by no means what it was then.

The evening schools of this City are closing about this time with some interesting exercises, showing the good they have been the means of effecting. But why should they be weary of well-doing and come to a stop? They are capable of doing good, all the year round, and should be continued, since they supply a general want in a community like ours, where people must go to work so early in life. Young people should always have the opportunity of sitting over books and learning something; and they would certainly learn more in one month at an adult age than they did previously in a year. Common sense and the best social policy call for evening schools, as the necessary complements of day schools, through all the months of the year. It is a fatal sort of absurdity to assume that a lad is done school when he goes to work, and when his intellect is naturally fittest and most eager to learn.

The Provisional Government of Spain has stoutly joined issue with the angry Church, and declared itself, according to its own form of expression, ready to take up the glove of its opponent. A proclamation to this effect has been issued by SERRANO, who, alluding to the resolute assassination of the Governor of Burgos in the cathedral, assures all concerned that any reaction of the priest party shall be met with the whole force of the army and navy. These are brave words; but they show some apprehension too; and if the Spanish bishops, like those of old Milan, were to "ring their bells," the "provisionals" would probably find something more to do in the streets.

The great railways are under way everywhere, simultaneously with the great Isthmian canals, great ocean cables and great suspension bridges. The Costa Rica Secretary of State has made a contract with certain American citizens to build a railway from Limon Bay to the Gulf of Nicoya. The contract has been just concluded, and we may soon look for the railway bonds in the City. At the same time, a company of English contractors and engineers are at Balize, in Honduras, preparing to begin a railway which is to run from Omoa, on this side, to the Gulf of Fonseca, in the Pacific. All this concerns Boston, New-York and Norfolk; for unless we can have good roads across this continent our business of two worlds will flow away toward the Gulf of Mexico. But no doubt there will be trade enough and room enough in this Western Hemisphere for all sorts of oceanic enterprise.

The Late Sol. Smith.

From an interesting sketch of the late SOLOMON F. SMITH, published in the St. Louis *Republican*, we take the following:

SOL. SMITH was numbered among our oldest citizens, and probably no resident of the city was more widely known, he having been for a long series of years a theatrical manager and popular actor in most of the principal cities of the West and South, and during most of these years he regarded St. Louis as his home. His loss will be deeply regretted by our citizens generally, but especially by those to whom he had been long socially known.

He abandoned theatrical management, and all business connection with the theatres, in 1853, and soon thereafter turned his attention to the practice of law in this city. During the latter years of his life he occasionally mingled in politics, but had no aspirations for the emoluments of office, and the whole field was uncongenial to his nature. In this connection, we may add that in 1861 he was elected a member of the Missouri State Convention as an unconditional Union man, and in that body bore a part in erecting a Provisional Government for the State.

The early part of SOL. SMITH's theatrical career was chequered, and marked by various vicissitudes of fortune in the sparsely-settled West, but he bore up manfully under many reverses, and finally achieved substantial fame as an actor, and accumulated a very handsome fortune.

He grew up with the theatrical spirit of the West and expanded with it. He became a power in the theatrical world, and his experience of the stage extended over nearly half a century. As an actor, his forte was comedy, and he belonged to the old legitimate stock of comedians, of whom so few are left to grace the stage. As a social companion, his temperament was genial, and he possessed a most kindly disposition. He was also a humorist of no mean pretensions, and his contributions of this character to the Press are widely known and greatly relished. He could tell a good story and embellish it with a quaintness of style that was sure to win the applause of his hearers.

SOL. SMITH prepared an epitaph for himself, to be engraved upon a plain stone in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis. It is as follows:

SOL. SMITH,
Retired Actor.
1801—18—.
"Life's but a walking shadow; a poor player,
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,
And then is heard no more."
"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players."
EXIT SOL!

Tammany Masked Ball.

The succession of masquerades this Winter, frequented by the pretty actresses of the different theatres, and the wild enjoyment experienced there, suggested to those young ladies a little more dancing with the *gay jeunesse dorée* of the City. A ball, consequently, was projected by the Tammany company, at the suggestion of Mr. EDWARD M. FOX, the business agent, and Mr. HARRISON of the box office. Irving Hall was decided on as the festive scene, and invitations were sent to the members of all the different metropolitan theatres, together with numerous ladies and gentlemen unconnected with the histrionic profession. Last night was the time appointed, and the hall was gaily decorated with flags for the occasion. The ball was strictly an invitation affair, but many persons who had not been invited were anxious to procure tickets, and offers to the extent of $15 each were several times made for them. Owing to the late hour of the closing of the theatres, the guests did not arrive till near midnight; but, when the dancing began, it was kept up with great spirit until near daylight. Nobody was admitted to the floor without a mask, and it was difficult, therefore, to determine the identity of the ladies present. The richness and elegance of many of the costumes, however, warranted the supposition that the wearers were of note, either in professional or social life. The can-can was danced with full vigor by several members of the French opera troupe, and great enjoyment was generally experienced, both by spectators and participants of the ball.

Board of Education.

The New-York Board of Education held a meeting last evening, at the hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets, President LARREMORE in the chair.

Commissioner NEILSON presented a resolution asking that the State Legislature be petitioned by the Board not to pass a bill now before that body for the construction of a railroad through Twelfth-street, in this City, as the road would greatly interfere with the use of certain property now being used for educational purposes.

The resolution was adopted. The Finance Committee reported that they were pressing the suit against the Broadway National Bank, for the recovery of $17,500 paid on a forged warrant, and that Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON had been engaged as counsel, to assist Mr. W. E. CURTIS, in place of Mr. JAS. T. BRADY, deceased.

It was resolved to hire the premises No. 22 City Hall-place, for the further accommodation of Grammar School No. 23, in that street, at an annual rental of $1,800, with assessments.

A motion was made to amend the by-laws so that hereafter all contracts for work, exceeding $300 in amount, be advertised beforehand. The matter was referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

The sum of $18,000 was appropriated to purchase two lots of ground, adjoining Grammar School No. 13, in Sheriff-street, near Houston, on which to erect additional buildings for the use of the school.

The Board then adjourned until the 3d of March next.

Lecture and Social Entertainment at the Attorney-street Methodist Church.

The Protestant Methodist Church in Attorney-street, near Rivington, was filled last evening by a most respectable audience, drawn thither to listen to a lecture on the Nervous System, by Dr. J. SIMS, of Chicago. The doctor was aided in the delivery of his discourse by numerous diagrams, showing the action of the nerves in various portions of the body. He dwelt for some time on the composition and conformation of the human brain, and illustrated how it governed the whole system of nerves. His lecture was highly instructive throughout. The evening's entertainment was diversified with vocal and instrumental music, and all who attended were entitled also to partake of a supper which was provided in the basement by the ladies of the congregation. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to church purposes.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

Speculations as to the Occupancy of the Spanish Throne—More Troops to Sail for Cuba.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The reports that Ex-King FERDINAND, of Portugal, has consented to be a candidate for the Spanish Throne are premature. Though strongly urged, he still refuses to allow his name to be used in connection with the sovereignty of Spain. The majority of the members of the Constituent Cortes now in session, at Madrid, are opposed to the Duke of Montpensier, and there is little prospect of his success.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

In addition to the large detachment of reinforcements about to sail from Cadiz for Cuba, the Government will send out, as soon as the necessary transportation is ready, another expedition, which will number at least 6,000 men.

Attempt to Assassinate Gen. Prim at Madrid.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Considerable excitement was created yesterday by an unsuccessful effort to assassinate Gen. PRIM. Three arrests have been made of persons believed to be implicated in the affair.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from the Paraguayan Prisoners—Bliss and Masterman on their Way Home.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Full details of the South American news are published here to-day. Mr. MCMAHON, the American Minister to Paraguay, accompanied President LOPEZ to the interior after the capture of Villeta. BLISS and MASTERMAN, the *attachés* of the American Legation, who were arrested at the time of Minister WASHBURNE'S departure, and who are charged by LOPEZ with conspiracy for his overthrow, were at Rio Janeiro in the United States flagship. It was supposed they were on their way home for trial.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reply to the Queen's Speech—The American Treaty.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to unanimously in both Houses of Parliament. In the House of Commons last evening, Mr. DISRAELI expressed his sorrow that the ratification of the convention with the United States was not announced. He hoped, however, for a speedy completion of the treaty. Mr. GLADSTONE was sure that the negotiations would end in the same spirit in which they commenced. The final issue would doubtless be satisfactory to both countries.

March first has been named for the opening of the debate on the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

The Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bill in the Pennsylvania Senate.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The bill introduced in the Senate last week, intended to prevent the present stockholders of the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company from managing their own property by keeping three-fourths of the old directors in office, still remains in the Senate Committee, with very little prospect of its passage. It was expected here that the annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad would express some interest in the contest between the Fort Wayne Directors and the Erie Railroad, but the report is not only silent on the subject, but speaks highly in favor of the Columbus route between Pittsburg and Chicago. This independent position of the Pennsylvania Railroad narrows the contest down to an effort of the present Fort Wayne directors to keep themselves in office. It is hinted that the effort is made in reality to throw the Democratic influence of the road in favor of the nomination of one of its officers for Governor of this State. The Erie Railroad Company has paid no attention to the legislative efforts to interfere with the vested rights of stockholders, believing all such efforts unconstitutional.

Arrival of Indian Tribes at Washita Mountains.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Official information from the Washita Mountains, of the date of Jan. 22, says that with the exception of four or five lodges, all the Kiowa Indians had come in. The General in command would immediately settle them upon the reservation. The advance of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes had also arrived, and the remainder were approaching. They also will be placed upon the reservation.

A dispatch from Helena, Montana, says a number of buildings were burned there yesterday, and the large stone block of DUMPY & BENTLY was partially destroyed, and several other buildings were more or less damaged. The loss was heavy, but the amount is not stated.

The Kansas Senate yesterday defeated a proposition to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white," by a vote of 14 to 17. Three Senators voted "no" because they wanted the word "male" stricken out before the word "white."

Adjournment of the Quebec Legislature—Terrible Snow-Storm in Canada.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Quebec Legislature adjourned yesterday for want of a quorum, only twelve members being present. A snow-storm stopped the trains and prevented the members from reaching the capital. The snow in the streets here is eight feet deep, and some streets are almost impassable. The roof of the drill-shed fell in this afternoon, owing to the weight of the snow. The trains from the East and West are very much delayed. A statement published by Dr. SMALLWOOD shows that the fall of snow this Winter so far is about 118 inches, which exceeds by 38 inches the total fall in any year for twenty years past.

Several extensive lumber merchants in the Ottawa district have closed their operations for the Winter, owing to the difficulty in getting provisions into the woods for the men.

Negroes as Railroad Passengers in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge UNDERWOOD presiding, the case of ROBERT STEVENS, a negro, of Charleston, S. C., against the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad Company, for putting his wife in a second-class car by force, after selling her a first-class ticket, came up. The Judge, in his charge to the jury, which was composed of half blacks and half whites, said:

"Distinction on account of color was a relic of barbarism, which had been happily done away with, even in that sink of iniquity New-York, where it had been tolerated longer than elsewhere to secure Southern trade. After an incidental statement to the effect that Virginians were given to drunkenness, and their clergy were not exempt from this frailty, the Judge read several extracts from the Bible, and closed by instructing the jury to teach this country that they must not make distinctions on account of color. The jury brought in a verdict of $1,600 damages for plaintiff."

Proceedings of the State Legislature of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The House continued its session until nearly midnight engaged in the consideration of the School bill, which was finally adopted. The bill is similar to that of last year, except that it does not contain the compulsory education clause. It provides that the entire supervision and control of public education be vested in six commissioners to be appointed by the Governor.

The House to-day passed a bill loaning State bonds to the amount of $600,000 to the Mexican Gulf Canal, taking the first mortgage. The House also passed finally the Senate Civil Equality bill. The bill is identical with the one passed last year, but vetoed by the Governor.

Escape of Criminals from Jail at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

JESSE ALLEN, *alias* P. W. Spencer, JAMES LYONS, *alias* S. A. Rogers, burglars, who have been convicted of one robbery, and were to have been tried to-day, in the Superior Court, for another, escaped from jail last night by breaking the locks of their cells and the outer doors. A hall-tender named PHILIP CURRY, is also missing, and the burglars are supposed to have escaped by his aid. A reward of $500 is offered for their arrest.

Congressional Nomination in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Republican Convention of the First Congressional District met in this city to-day and nominated JULIUS L. STRONG, Esq., of Hartford, for Congress.

United States Troops Attacked by Indians—Capture of a Pack Train.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The United States sloop-of-war *Jamestown* sailed for Panama, *via* the Mexican coast, to-day. Arizona advices have been received, which state that Capt. YOUNG'S command of 140 men were attacked by the Indians, numbering 300, on the night of the 27th of January, between Williams and Prescott. The savages succeeded in capturing a pack train belonging to the command.

Election of Railroad Officers at the Annual Meeting in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company was held in this city to-day. One hundred and thirty-six thousand shares were represented. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors: John King, Jr., John Hopkins, Thomas Whittridge, G. Oliver O'Donnell and A. A. Chapman, of Baltimore; Henry D. Lord, Nathaniel Wright, R. M. Bishop, S. H. Keys and J. D. Smith, of Cincinnati; J. N. Camden, of Parkersburg; W. A. Oldham, of Marietta, and W. T. McClintock, of Chillicothe. Subsequently a meeting of the Directors was held, when JOHN KING, JR., was elected President.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Railroad Company to-day, W. T. McClintock, H. C. Lord, Kearer Girard, John King, Jr., W. H. Oldham, J. D. Smith and G. Oliver O'Donnell were elected Directors, and W. T. McClintock President.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Convention at Albany—Addresses by J. Meredith Read, Samuel Elliot and Prof. Goldwin Smith.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The American Social Science Convention met at Agricultural Hall this evening. The opening address was delivered by J. MEREDITH READ, Jr. The President of the Association, SAMUEL ELLIOT, of Boston, then delivered an able address explanatory of the objects of the Association.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, of Cornell University, was then presented, and read the first paper of the present session of the Association. His subject was "University Education." The first and largest portion of his address was a statement somewhat in detail of the system of education pursued at the two leading English Universities; its monastic origin and the efforts that had been and were now being made, to modify and improve it. Coming down to the subject of university education he considered the comparative merits of a general and professional course of studies, and also the position which the classics would occupy in a general course. The classical course had its origin in the middle ages when it was the only means of unlocking the sources of knowledge. Though not of that prime necessity as formerly, yet the classics were still of great importance in a liberal course of education. The superiority of the Greek and Latin languages remains undiminished, that of the Greek especially. He was not sure that they had ever yet fulfilled their mission, and the Latin would not once more be the language of law, and the Greek of science. The only language that can compare with them is the English. The writing of Latin verses was now deemed the most useless part of the English University course, and yet an eminent London journalist had told him that the best writers he had met in point of form were those who had distinguished themselves at college by writing Latin verses. With reference to the position that physical science should occupy in the university course, he could only say that these sciences alone should be adopted. That could be thoroughly mastered by the student, and yet leave room for literary education. The evils of literary education without science were well known in England. The evils of scientific education without literary training were beginning to appear. A true university had a twofold duty to perform: That of advancing learning and science as well as teaching it. The Professors should not be overworked, but should have leisure to pursue their own studies, to increase their knowledge and keep up with the most advanced thought and discovery of the age. What would NEWTON have done for the advancement of science if he had been compelled to hear four recitations a day in the rudiments of science, and run about the country delivering lectures, to eke out the balance of a subsistence? He would suggest to the Social Science Association the necessity in founding investments of making provision for a residence in the institution of a class of students who had passed their college course. Such students might be of great assistance to the Professors, particularly to the teachers of science, and would help to advance the reputation of a University as a seat of learning. If there were to be special departments, he would plead for a department of political science. It could not fail to elevate the politician into the statesman. The world was beginning to discover that politics were not merely a matter of passion and declamation, and a department of political science in our university would do much to improve and elevate the standard of political morals and intelligence. The speaker then referred briefly to the subject of college discipline, and expressed his approval of the semi-military discipline adopted at the Cornell University, as being better than any he had yet seen, and the only effective discipline likely to be submitted to in a country like this. Lastly, he considered the question of university education for women. The popular talk about the highest education for woman cuts both ways. The highest education for woman was that kind of an education which was best adapted to her. Unless physiology was prepared to show that there was really no difference between man and woman, he must certainly object to the English university system of competitive examinations for women. They were of doubtful expediency in a sanitary point of view for men, and in his opinion would never do for young ladies. Any general system of education for woman must have reference to the normal condition of women, and not for exceptional cases. Now the normal duties of women were those of wife and mother, and it was to aid the performance of these duties that woman's education should mainly tend. The fact that this cry for university education for women came at the same time and chiefly from the same source as the Woman's Rights movement should inspire a watchfulness and caution on the part of this Association in adopting its teachings.

The Association will meet again to-morrow morning and afternoon, and a reception will be given them in the Assembly Chamber in the evening.

Report of Mr. E. B. Elliott on the Metric System of Coinage.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

On the 21st of July, 1868, Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, Chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported a bill (H. R. 1,445,) to promote the establishment of an international metrical system of coinage. The Secretary of the Treasury requested Mr. E. B. ELLIOTT to examine this bill and give his views in relation thereto. In accordance with this request Mr. ELLIOTT has made a very interesting and elaborate report, which the Secretary transmitted to the House on the 9th inst., where it was referred to the Committee above mentioned and ordered to be printed. The bill provides:

1. That the future gold coinage of the United States shall weigh one and two-thirds grammes to the dollar, and shall be nine-tenths fine, *i. e.*, each dollar shall contain one and a half grammes of pure gold, and the remainder shall be alloy. 2. Such coin shall be legal tenders in payments after a specified future date, and $1,000 of this new coinage shall be the legal equivalent of $1,000 of the old coinage of the United States. 3. That they shall have their weight in grammes and fineness stamped upon them. 4. That silver half dollars and smaller silver coins shall, in future coinage, consist of standard silver, nine-tenths fine, and weigh 25 grammes to each dollar of value, and shall have their weight and fineness stamped upon them, and shall be legal tender for payment of all sums not exceeding $10. Mr. ELLIOTT indorses all the features of the bill, and sets forth the importance of the enactment by Congress, and the advantages which would probably result therefrom. He says the gold coinage of the United States is very nearly metrical. By reducing their standard weight about three parts in one thousand, or 3-1,000, they would be strictly metrical, and would thus have exact and simple relations to the coins of Germany. It seems desirable that the union crown of Germany, the United States gold dollar, the gold franc of France and the gold pound of Great Britain should have such simple relations to each other in point of value that the following equivalents may obtain, viz.: Three union crowns equal twenty dollars (gold,) equal one hundred francs (gold,) equal one thousand pence (gold,) or four pounds of two hundred and fifty pence each. After referring to the different standards that prevail the hope is expressed that the decision of commercial nations will be in favor of the German standard, *i. e.*, thirty grammes of fine gold, rather than the French standard, which is somewhat less, on the sole ground of metrical simplicity. We should then have gold coins as follows: Three union crowns, twenty metrical dollars, one hundred metrical francs, fourteen metrical pounds, or one thousand metrical pence, each weighing thirty-three and one-third grammes of standard gold, nine-tenths fine, and containing thirty grammes of pure gold.

The report contains numerous tables which embrace much interesting and valuable information relative to the monetary systems of the leading nations of the world, and is deserving of the careful perusal of the business portion of the community and all others who are interested in the subject to which it relates.

Investigation of Charges Made by Claim Agents at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The investigation of the alleged frauds against claim agents is still progressing. A number of witnesses for the defence have been arrested for perjury. The officers in charge of the investigation state that the amount obtained from the Government on false claims and forged papers, for several years past, is enormous.

The Proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

In the House to-day a majority of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption against A. M. ARNELL, in connection with the school fund, reported that the evidence did not sustain the charge. The minority of the Committee took the ground that the present Legislature has no jurisdiction over the question.

The Manufacturers' and Miners' Convention at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The meeting of manufacturers and miners in session here have adopted a Constitution intended for a National Industrial League, and appointed a Committee to select permanent officers of the League, to report at an adjourned meeting to-morrow.

A Convention of Manufacturers in Session at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The leading manufacturers of this city held a meeting to-day, to initiate the forming of a Manufacturers' Board of Trade. The meeting was largely attended. They will meet again next week, to perfect the organization.

More Kuklux Outrages in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Advices from Harlan County, Ky., state that an armed party, headed by LIJE BAKER and other desperadoes, has been committing depredations in the neighborhood of Mount Pleasant, and that peaceable citizens have been driven from their homes. A few days since the party met Mr. DAVID MIDDLETON on the road and shot him to pieces.

Arrest of a Dishonest Freedman's Bureau Agent at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

JOHN W. COLEMAN is under arrest here charged with absconding from Baton Rouge, La., with funds belonging to the Freedman's Bureau, with which he was formerly connected at that place. He denies his guilt, but the proof is said to be strong against him.

Murder and Suicide at Lexington.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

At Lexington, Ky., yesterday morning, JOHN W. LEE murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor. He afterward committed suicide by cutting his own throat, from ear to ear, with the same razor. Financial embarrassment brought about the tragedy.

Burial of the Remains of J. Wilkes Booth, the Assassin, at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The remains of JOHN WILKES BOOTH will be reinterred to-morrow morning, at 8 o'clock, in the Baltimore Cemetery. The mother and younger brother of the deceased are here. The brother identified the remains beyond a doubt by a peculiarly plugged tooth.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PORTCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 17.—On Tuesday while a little boy and girl, children of Mr. RICHARD CORNELL, of upper New-Rochelle, were playing with a gun, the boy, aged about 10 years, playfully pointed it at his sister, aged about 8 years, and shot her in the abdomen, making a fearful wound, from which she died at 7 o'clock this morning. The gun had been loaded that morning for the first time in many months.

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 17.—F. G. WILSON, 25 years of age, was killed at Milbury Station, yesterday afternoon, while braking a freight car which he had pushed down to a crossing to unload some meat. He was startled by his horse running off, and fell, his head catching between the foot-boards of two cars, severing the jugular vein.

GARRISON'S, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Eight miles of ice have broken away in the Hudson since Saturday, and the river is now open as far North as New-Hamburg, with every prospect of being open to Poughkeepsie this week.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—A fire this morning destroyed the Congregational Church on Foster-street, in Melrose. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The property was insured for $10,000.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Feb. 17.—The Phœnix Hotel was consumed by fire about 4 o'clock this morning. Owing to the good management of the Fire Department, the surrounding buildings were saved. The loss is estimated at from $8,000 to $10,000.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 17.—D. G. OLCOTT, of the well-known firm of OLCOTT, COOPER & Co., committed suicide this afternoon.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The steamship *City of New-York*, which left Liverpool on Feb. 3 and Queenstown on Feb. 4, reached this port yesterday, bringing two days' later news than was previously at hand.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce met Feb. 1. In a series of interesting addresses the importation of cotton, the commercial policy of the United States compared with that of Great Britain, and many kindred subjects were discussed.

Permission to be sold in the streets has been withdrawn from the Paris *Gaulois* on account of an article insinuating that the reason why the Prince Imperial did not preside at the annual dinner of the Charlemagne Lyceum was that he had not obtained as good prizes as were expected.

M. DE BISMARCK'S last speech has produced considerable irritation in Paris. It is remarked that the *Journal Officiel* not only abstains from saying a word about it, but does not even mention the important sitting of the Berlin Chamber, in which it was delivered.

The moment is approaching at which the last traces of the Universal Exhibition of 1867 will have disappeared. The demolition of the building occupied by the Imperial Commission and the elegant chalet of the general commissariat is nearly terminated. These constructions had alone remained standing of all that were erected in the Champ de Mars. At the north and south that vast surface is now restored to circulation, and the central portion on which the Exhibition building stood is being leveled. Double rows of trees are being planted parallel with the Avenues de Labourdonnaye and de Suffren, to replace those which formerly bordered the eastern and western sides of the space between the Ecole Militaire and the Seine.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

The Privilege of Convocation Denied the Irish Bishops.

The following memorial has been presented by the Irish Bishops to the Queen:

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty:

We, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Irish branch of the United Church of England and Ireland, respectfully approach your Majesty, humbly praying that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant to this branch of the United Church the same liberty of meeting in Convocation which is enjoyed by the English provinces.

We have felt it our duty to lay the same request before your Majesty already, but we do it the more urgently at the present instant, seeing that measures are pending which most nearly affect the welfare of this Church, on which, while yet in debate, it seems only just that the Bishops and clergy should be able in a regular and constitutional manner to deliberate and express their judgment.

We are further persuaded that, in the event of serious changes being made in the outward conditions of our Church, the consequences would be most disastrous if there were no such body already in existence, able to consult and advise the whole Church with authority in a crisis which, at the best, must be full of difficulty and danger.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Signed M. G. Armagh, Samuel Meath, R. Down, H. Kilmore, Charles B. Tuam, William Derry, Richard C. Dublin, J. F. Ossory and Ferns, Robt. Cashel, Wm. Killaloe, John Cork, Charles Limerick.

It has received the following reply:

WHITEHALL, Jan. 28.

MY LORD: I beg to inform your Grace that I have had the honor to lay before the Queen the memorial of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Irish branch of the United Church, transmitted by your Grace to the Secretary of State on the 2d of December last, and praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant to that branch of the United Church the same liberty of meeting in Convocation which is enjoyed by the English Provinces, and I regret to inform your Grace that Her Majesty's Government, after mature consideration of the memorial, do not feel justified in advising Her Majesty to accede to its prayer. I have, &c., H. A. BRUCE.

His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh.

John Bright on Capital Punishment.

From the Springfield Republican, Feb. 11.

The following letter from JOHN BRIGHT to one of our countrymen, though written more than a year ago, is just published, and is of general interest:

DEAR SIR: I do not think the punishment of death is necessary to the security and well-being of society; and I believe its total abolition would not tend to increase those crimes which it is now supposed by many to prevent. The security and well-being of society do not depend upon the severity of punishments. Barbarism in the law promotes barbarism among those subject to the law; and acts of cruelty under the law become examples of similar acts done contrary to law. The real security for human life is to be found in a reverence for it. If the law regarded it as inviolable, then the people would begin also so to regard it. A deep reverence for human life is worth more than a thousand executions in the prevention of murder, and is, in fact, the great security for human life. The law of capital punishment, while pretending to support this reverence, does, in fact, tend to destroy it. If the death penalty is of any force in any case to deter from crime, it is of much more force in lessening our chief security against it, in proclaiming the fact that Kings, Parliaments, Judges and juries may determine when and how men may be put to death by violence, and familiarity with this idea cannot strengthen the reverence for human life. To put men to death for crimes, civil or political, is to give proof of weakness rather than strength, and of barbarism rather than Christian civilization. If the United States could get rid of the gallows, it would not stand long here. One by one we "Americanize" our institutions; and I hope, in all that is good, we may not be unwilling to follow you.

I am very truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

WEST INDIES.

The Insurrection Rapidly Extending—Havana in a State of Siege—The Rights of American Citizens—Arms in Private Hands to be Surrendered.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 14,
Via KEY WEST, Monday, Feb. 15,
Via LAKE CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The insurgents have made their appearance in the district of Colon, under the leadership of Col. INCLAN, a Mexican officer. In the Cuesa Mountains 2,000 men are waiting the signal of revolt. There are other Mexican officers in command of the insurgents in this district, and in other parts of the island.

Advices from Trinidad to the 9th have been received. The American Consul there had joined the insurgents, and turned over his office to another person.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Transports arrived in the harbor to-day with reinforcements of regular troops from Spain.

The number of arrests for political causes are daily increasing. Several officials have been thrown into prison on suspicion of revolutionary proclivities.

Engagements between the troops and the rebels are reported to have taken place near Trinidad, Cienfuegos, and Espiritu Santo.

The *Diario* states that the insurgents near Sagua la Grande are completely surrounded by the Government troops, and will be compelled to surrender.

The steamer *Juniata* sailed to-day for Baltimore, and the steamer *Saxonia*, from New-Orleans, sailed for Hamburg.

The Government has received intelligence of a rising in the vicinity of Matanzas. The rebels number over 300, and the greatest alarm prevailed there.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 16,
Via KEY WEST, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The City of Havana is practically in a state of siege. Gen. DULCE has been urged to formally declare a state of siege, but is as yet disinclined to do so. He, however, may issue a proclamation to that effect after the expiration of the term of amnesty.

Cubans are applying daily to be permitted to take refuge on board the United States flagship *Contoocook* in case trouble should break out in the city and their lives be threatened. Admiral HOFF has consented to take American residents to Key West.

An engineer employed on a plantation in the jurisdiction of San Antonio has arrived here. He reports that a party of insurgents 300 strong invaded that district. Plantation hands fled panic stricken, and work on the estates had ceased.

A letter from Trinidad, dated the 12th inst., says: "The Cubans have raised the standard of revolt everywhere, and have destroyed the telegraph lines and stopped the mails."

A dispatch from Nuevitas, dated the 11th inst., reports that banditti are pillaging the estates in the country.

On the 7th a detachment of troops marched from Nuevitas to Miguel-Buro, burnt the town, and returned the next day, having lost twenty of their number in killed, wounded and prisoners. The insurgents firmly hold their ground in the vicinity of the town.

Negroes are wandering about the country without restraint. There are many Spaniards in the insurgent ranks.

At Puerto Principe provisions are becoming scarce, and the inhabitants are threatened with a famine. The roads between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas are impassable, owing to the heavy rains.

A hundred soldiers are sick in the hospital at Nuevitas.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Gen. DULCE still continues active measures for the suppression of the insurrection. Permission to carry arms has been revoked, and all arms have been ordered to be delivered up to the Government within four days.

An arrival from Kingston, Feb. 4, reports that the American steamer *Estrella* has been seized for money advanced for repairs.

The second telegraphic cable, the end of which was lost last Summer during the attempt to make connection with the Cuban shore, has been picked up, and is now working admirably.

A steamer from Cadiz has arrived here with two Generals and 500 regular troops.

Señor MANRICIO ROBERTS, the newly appointed Minister of Spain to the United States, and Mr. DUNLOP, British Consul for Aspinwall, are passengers on the steamer.

Six hundred insurgents are surrounded by the troops in the Cochino swamps, and are endeavoring to escape in detail.

The *Diario* has advices from Villa Clara, dated the 15th inst., which assert that in spite of the presence of the rebels in that district, the majority of the population are loyal to the Government.

News from Santiago to the 10th inst. has been received. There were five deaths from cholera in that city on the 9th. The epidemic was increasing in violence in the surrounding country. The negroes were destitute of food, and returning to their plantations. There were frequent desertions from the ranks of the volunteers, the men fearing the cholera.

Gen. MARMOL has gone to the Western Department. Five hundred troops have been sent to Palma Soriano.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The Havana steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana Feb. 13, reached this port last evening. Purser R. W. ALBERT has our thanks for courtesies.

Progress of the Insurrection—Movements of Revolutionists and of Troops—Gen. Dulce's Proclamations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 13.

The reports which we have had almost daily for the past week of risings by the disaffected, or demonstrations made by the insurgents at different points, show that the revolutionary movement is still far from being suppressed. It seems to be the generally expressed opinion that on the 21st of this month, when the term of forty days allowed in Gen. DULCE'S proclamation of the 13th of January for the return of the insurgents to their several homes and deliver up their arms, shall be completed, that important events may be expected. Both sides are evidently preparing for a grand struggle. VALMASEDA and his forces are almost in a state of quietude, while the revolutionists are working their wires for more arms, men, ammunition and outside help, and actively drilling their men and enlisting new adherents to their cause.

From the 6th inst. the telegraphic communications have been interrupted between Cienfuegos and Havana. On the arrival of the steamer *Rapido* at Batabanó, on Sunday, the 7th inst., we learned that a considerable number of insurgents had risen in the District of Camarones, which is situated on the line of the railroads between Cienfuegos and Villa Clara, and that which also leads to Sagua La Grande. The first act which they hastened to perform was to cut a railroad line between Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. As soon as the news of this rising reached Cienfuegos, the Lieutenant-Governor of the place started in pursuit with all the troops at his command, and leaving the town garrisoned by the volunteer corps.

Private letters received from Cienfuegos state that this movement is of more formidable proportions than was at first apparent, and asserts that the revolutionists number some 4,000, and have for leaders VILLEMIL, MARA, REDONDO, CAVADA and other well known and influential men. The CAVADA mentioned is ADOLFO CAVADA, who served during the war in the United States as Colonel of a Philadelphia regiment of Zouaves, and lately has been the United States Vice-Consul at Cienfuegos, until removed at the request of Captain-General LERSUNDI. About a week ago his brother, FREDERICK F. CAVADA, who also served in the United States as Lieutenant-Colonel of a New-York regiment, and was for a long time prisoner of war in the Libby Prison, Richmond, and author of a book called *Prison Life*, resigned the position he has held since the war of United States Consul at Trinidad, and it is strongly suspected has joined the revolutionists.

Several attempts at revolution have been made in the Vuelta Abajo region, and it is notorious that the state of feeling in that district is very unsettled, although it is affirmed that the prospect of a good crop of tobacco is sufficient guarantee for order until after the harvest.

Letters to the *Prensa* of the 8th, from Sagua, state that the insurgents had invaded that district, coming from the direction of Los Vueltas, and the same day had taken possession of La Buenicijada, the terminus of the Sagua La Grande Railroad. On the following day they cut all the rail and telegraph communication between Sagua and Villa Clara, near the Cruces. The troops, both regular and volunteer forces, marched for Villa Clara on the 8th. The insurgents are headed by the Monteagudos, of Sagua la Chica.

DULCE'S PROCLAMATIONS.

Gen. DULCE has published the following proclamations:

Superior Political Government of the Ever-faithful Island of Cuba:

The limit fixed by my decree of the 12th of January expires on the 20th day of this month. The Provisional Government of the nation wished to give an example of tolerance and harmony, and was the first to proclaim, in accordance with the saving principles of the revolution of September, a new era of reconciliation and of oblivion of the past. I also spoke in its name, and at my words many were the inhabitants of this island who, understanding the true and legitimate interest of the country, accepted the honest benefit of a measure which, beside affording them well-being and rest in the bosom of their families, foreshadowed the close of a struggle for them desperate and sterile. Spite of this, the disturbers of public order, those who relied for their present importance and future prosperity upon the inevitable destruction and necessary annihilation of the land in which they were born, and others who endeavored to retard the action of the Courts of justice, far from ceasing, redoubled their shrewd machinations with the criminal purpose and deliberate intention of placing me in the painful alternative either of remaining indifferent and remiss, or of resorting to violent measures, always subject to false interpretation, and which, besides being repugnant to me, would have contributed to put in doubt the stability of the political concessions of the revolution, and the noble desires and regenerating impulses of the Provisional Government. Unfortunately for them they have succeeded in the latter respect. However, the insurrectionists of Yara, and all who were found with arms in their hands on the 12th day of January, have yet open to them the course of conduct marked out in my decree of amnesty; and open it shall remain until the 20th day of this month. Not so those who to-day, deluded undoubtedly by the imaginary and chimerical possibility of victory, rise at the cry of independence, burning property and destroying the support of an infinite number of families. Neither they nor those who avail themselves of these men as instruments can count upon the generosity of the Government. The social questions demand efficient remedies and terrible sacrifices. And they are greatly mistaken in interpreting as weakness of the Government what has been but tolerance. The public opinion of the rest of the nation shows itself unanimously, regarding integrity of territory at whatever cost, and public tranquility as the best basis for political liberty. The Provisional Government undertook the solemn duty of preserving that liberty and of saving the sacred deposit intrusted to it by the Spanish revolution. That obligation the Provisional Government will discharge. It deplores, nevertheless, to see itself compelled by the evil intention of a few and the absurd ingratitude of many, to adopt measures which, although authorized by the legality of the revolution, do not cease to be contrary to the spirit of progress and the essence of modern institutions. Therefore, and in use of the extraordinary powers vested in me by the Provisional Government of the nation, I do decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. The effects of my decree of the 9th January, regarding the liberty of the Press, cease for the present, and while the present circumstances exist.

ART. 2. The former censorship is reëstablished.

ART. 3. Suits at law already commenced will follow the course marked by the law, in accordance with the provisions of the decree of 9th January.

ART. 4. Newspapers shall not be distributed without the written permission of the Censor.

ART. 5. No newspaper shall be published without a license from the Superior Political Government.

ART. 6. The violation of either of these orders shall be considered as an act of malfeasance, and its author shall be delivered to be tried by Court-martial.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1869. DOMINGO DULCE.

In use of the extraordinary powers vested in me by the Provisional Government of the nation, I do decree the following:

ARTICLE 1. All acts of malfeasance shall be tried by the usual Courts-martial.

ART. 2. Suits at law already commenced will follow the course marked by the laws for the Courts of justice.

ART. 3. Any aggression by act or deed against any of the delegates of the Government will be considered as an act against its authority, and its author subject to trial by Court-martial. DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1869.

Clothing Cutters' Strike.

The clothing cutters on strike held their usual meeting last night, at No. 10 Stanton-street, but received no reports of additional employing houses to those already mentioned, having accorded the $24 a week demanded. An assessment of $4 a week each having been levied on the employed members of the Union for the support of those on strike, a chief feature of the evening proceedings was that of receiving the contributions. To-night a mass meeting will be held at the same place.

Printers' Strike.

The journeymen book and job printers on strike, held their daily meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 68 East Broadway, but no reports were given of an acquiescence in the new scale of prices on the part of those employers yet in opposition. A statement was made that fifteen additional compositors were out of employment through the temporary stoppage yesterday of *The City*, through the illness of its proprietor.

Meeting of Employing Printers.

The employing printers held a meeting yesterday at the Astor House, and arranged a new scale of prices to be submitted to the striking journeymen. It was substantially the same as that offered three weeks since, but differs in certain details, which will probably be more acceptable to the strikers.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—THE HAVANA LOTTERY.—As articles have appeared in several papers in the United States stating that the Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba would be discontinued, we are authorized by the administrator of the Lottery to state that there is no truth whatever in these reports.
TAYLOR & CO.,
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Notice.

The elegant and extensive warehouses, offices and cellars of the Hudson River Railroad Company, at their depot, St. John's Park, to rent.

The property contains twenty large warehouses, entirely fire-proof, with steam elevators, together with fifteen large and commodious cellars, finished in the most substantial manner, nine feet in height.

For terms and further particulars, apply on the premises, second floor, corner of Varick and Laight sts., to JAMES A. SUYDAM.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets, FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH. Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Attention is called to the sale of valuable property to be offered at auction TO-DAY, (Thursday,) Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

SOUTH AND FRONT STS.—Known as the Place's Sugar Refinery, with the valuable water right, No. 280 South-st., through to No. 329 Front-st.; plot 60x123 feet. Also, water right in front of said premises, with right of building out pier; also, lease of lots with buildings Nos. 332 and 335 Front-st., covering entire lot, 54x70 feet.

BEEKMAN-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot No. 64 Beekman near Cliff-st., leased for five years, from May 1, 1868, at $5,000 per annum; lot about 21.2x98.9.

WARREN-ST.—The lease of the lots with the first-class stores Nos. 17 and 19 Warren-st., five-story marble-front store, leased from St. Stephen's Episcopal Church; have five years to run from May 1, 1869, with two renewals of twenty-one years each; present ground rent, $2,750 and taxes per annum; lot 50x75 feet.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

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Adams, Chandler & Co., Manufacturers of FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 20 John-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

MACKAY—JACKSON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, by Rev. Alexander Thompson, D. D., GEORGE N. MACKAY to MARY ANN, daughter of William Jackson, Esq.

DIED.

ALKER.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, Dr. ADOLPHE L. ALKER, late of this City.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 19th inst., at 10½ A. M., from Grace Church, in South 7th-st., between Jersey-av. and Erie-st.

CRANE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 17, HATTIE C., aged 4 years, eldest daughter of E. F. Crane, Jr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CORNELL.—At New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, CARRIE S., only daughter of Richard C. and Phebe S. Cornell.

The funeral will take place on Friday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock.

COBURN.—At Paris, France, on Sunday, Jan. 24, 1869, SARAH LIZZIE, second daughter of James M. and Charlotte Coburn, aged 14 years, 3 months and 23 days.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 4 East 38th-st., on Friday, Feb. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DAVIS.—At Staten Island, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, of paralysis, Mr. GEORGE E. DAVIS, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral services on Thursday at 3 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Edgewater. Carriages will be in attendance at Quarantine on the arrival of the 1 o'clock boat from New-York.

DEVOE.—At Fordham, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, of consumption, WALTER B. DEVOE, aged 27 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. James' Church, Fordham, on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot on arrival of the New-York and Harlem Railroad train leaving 26th-st. depot at 2½ P. M.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869, Miss MARY ANNIE GRAHAM, aged 22 years.

Funeral at Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 11 A. M.

HARRIS.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, Jan. 7, TRACY H. HARRIS, of this City.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday next, the 18th inst., at 12 M., at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of Madison-av. and 31st-st.

LILIENTHAL.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1869, ALFRED LILIENTHAL, youngest child of C. H. and S. P. Lilienthal, aged 1 year, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Thursday,) Feb. 18, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, at Yonkers. Carriages will be in waiting at Yonkers on arrival of the 2 o'clock Hudson River Railroad train from 30th-st.

SHERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, ELIZA, widow of Amaziah Sherman, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 170 Duffield-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 18th inst., at 2 P. M.

STRATTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 15, H. N. STRATTON, dentist, aged 47 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 128 Clinton-st., on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

SCRIBNER.—On Monday, Feb. 15, aged 41 years, EMMA E., wife of Charles Scribner, and daughter of John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J.

Funeral at her late residence, No. 12 East 38th-st., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

TUCKER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 16, after a long and painful illness, MARGARET, wife of Wm. Tucker, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral services at the Third Universalist Church, corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

VAN TASSEL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1869, WILLIAM H. VAN TASSEL, in the 26th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the South Bushwick Reformed Dutch Church, Bushwick-av., near De Kalb.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Feb. 20, will be dispatched from this office as follows, viz.:

On TUESDAY, at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:20; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:20 A. M.

On WEDNESDAY, at 6 A. M., closing at the stations on Tuesday night as follows: A and B, 9; C and O, 8:45; D and E, 8:30; F and G, 8:10.

On THURSDAY, at 12 M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:20; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 10:20 A. M.

And on SATURDAY at 11 A. M., closing at the stations as follows: A and B, 10:15; C and O, 10; D and E, 9:45; F and G, 9:15 A. M.

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TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Music—Home of my Childhood. The Grahams and the Armstrongs—Chapters VIII., IX., X., XI.; by T. S. ARTHUR. Basaltic Formations. Acting Charade. The Law of True Marriage. Unaccountable. Too Much Trouble. New Temperance Stories; by the author of "Ten Nights in a Bar-room." The Man with a Stone Heart. Getting Free from a Friend's Freedoms. Pity 'Tis 'Tis So. Local Lectures for Women. Lost Legends of the Nursery Songs. Toilette and Work-table. Fifty Ways of Cooking Fish and Oysters. Music. Choice Engravings, and a large variety of fashion illustrations. The Home Magazine for March is one of unusual attractiveness.

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Of the original articles we particularly commend that entitled "Among the Shops," written by the author of "Among the Glass-blowers," which recently appeared in *Harper's Magazine*. It is a graphic description of the wonders of the iron manufactures of Pittsburg—Pittsburg, with its "thirty-three iron mills, embracing a total of five hundred puddling furnaces," which "work up on an average full twelve hundred tons of metal per day." The article, though exact in all its glowing descriptions, reads like a romance.]

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.

CONTENTS:

A Pleasant Scene, (Illustrated.) A True Story, by Ada M. Kennicott. The Tower of Missolonghi, by Mrs. M. O. Johnson. The Story of Little Kit, (Illustrated,) by Leroy. Hope Darrow; A Little Girl's Story—Chapter III.—by Virginia F. Townsend. A Winter Night, by Louisa V. Boyd. Selling Flowers, (Illustrated,) by Kate Sutherland. The Flower Spider, by Alice Cary. How Quarrels Begin. The Needy Grasshopper, (Illustrated,) by Annie Moore. Grandmother's Story of David and Goliah, by Mary Latham Clark. The Iron Foundry, by Solomon Sobersides. The Dog and the Pie Man. Dolly, (Illustrated,) by Carrie. Do Thy Little.

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GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE. STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.
INTEREST allowed on deposits either in Currency or Gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the City Banks.
ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.
CERTIFICATES of Deposit issued bearing interest.
COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.
LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world. GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York. No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.
And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.
Dated TROY, Dec. 21, 1868.
By order of the Board of Directors. FRS. SIMS, Cashier.
This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, JERSEY CITY, Feb. 10, 1869.
THE JERSEY CITY SINKING-FUND Commissioners will receive bids for the purchase by them, of $50,000 of Jersey City Coupon Six and Seven per Cent. War Bonds. Said bids will be received until the 20th inst., at noon, when the same will be opened and accepted or rejected, as the Commissioners deem best for the interest of the City. Proposals to be inclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed "to the Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund, Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City." HORATIO N. EGE, E. F. C. YOUNG, F. R. BENWELL, HOSEA F. CLARK, Commissioners of the Jersey City Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 25 bonds, numbered as follows: 239, 400, 75, 346, 6, 170, 228, 424, 410, 252, 191, 54, 526, 185, 122, 190, 331, 243, 436, 449, 13, 414 and 14, for one thousand dollars each, for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest hereon will cease May 1, 1869. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest as far as accrued, on presentation and surrender. S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y. L. H. MEYER, No. 31 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Thursday, Feb. 25. By order of the Board of Directors. J. R. RANDOL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Officers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 23d day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst. By order of the Board of Managers. CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6 until Feb. 18. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES. NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881.	112¾	113	5-20 Coupon, '67.	110⅝	110¾
Coupon, 1881....	114	114¼	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110⅝	110¾
5-20 Regis., 1862.	110½	111	10-40 Regist'd.	106⅞	106⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114⅝	114¾	10-40 Coupon...	109⅛	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111⅛	111¼	Gold..........	134⅞	135
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112⅛	112¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101⅛	101¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	110⅛	110¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST., Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1869.
THE INJUNCTION, LATELY EXISTING, prohibiting transfers of portions of the stock of this Company having been dissolved, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be opened on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., and will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst.
Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, because of the recent litigation, and the probable large amount of stock awaiting transfer, it has become necessary to defer the payment of the dividend heretofore advertised for the 20th inst. until the 15th of March next.
For the purpose of facilitating the preparations for its payment, stockholders intending to transfer are requested to do so without delay.
The payment of the Dividend on the "Interest Certificates," issued under the resolution of the Company passed Dec. 12, 1868—also advertised for the 20th inst.—is still enjoined until the further order of the Court.
An Engraved "Interest Certificate," in more appropriate form, is being prepared for substitution for the printed one now outstanding. Public notice will be given when the exchanges can be made. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.
NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO., CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.
NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

INDEPENDENT BROKERS' BOARD.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of this Board will be held at the temporary rooms, No. 24 Broad-st., on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Applicants who have been accepted are requested to send to Mr. Charles Unger, the temporary Treasurer, No. 42 Exchange-place, and obtain tickets of membership, as no one will be admitted to the above meeting without such ticket. By order of the Executive Committee.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next. By order of the Board of Directors. J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT CO., No. 226 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on March 3, (WEDNESDAY,) at 12 o'clock M. JNO. H. WESTLING, Sec'y.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Lancaster Chrome Mining and Manufacturing Company, for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year, will be held on SATURDAY, March 6, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of Thomas H. Wagstaff, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 21. JOHN AITKEN, Jr., Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. CO., CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock, as registered at closing of books.
The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst. and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next. WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Nos. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.
THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—NOtice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. out of the net earnings for the quarter ending Jan. 31, 1869, payable at the Company's office MONDAY, March 1. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, 20th inst., 3 P. M., and reopened Wednesday, March 3, 1869, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors. THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BEERVALE COAL CO., No. 119 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 14, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE BEERVALE COAL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock from the earnings of the Company, for the year 1868, payable at the office of the Company, on and after March 1. Transfer books closed from Feb. 20 to March 2. G. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand. JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—HORSES, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c.—All of which will be sold without reserve, at the private stables No. 132 West 27th-st., at 10 o'clock, on FRIDAY, Feb. 19, consisting of, viz: One pair gray horses, about 15.1 high, gentle and very stylish drivers; one chestnut pony; an elegant Victoria carriage, nearly new, built to order by Brewster & Baldwin; one green cloth lined, four-seat, shifting top phaeton, by Wood Bros., together with other assorted colored-lined coaches; one very fine new wagonette, trimmed with morocco; one blue-lined coal-box wagon; several shifting-top wagons. Also ten sets of double and single, light and heavy, harness, made by Dunscomb and other celebrated makers, some of which are quite new; also lap and fur robes, road blankets, circingles, halters, whips, saddles and bridles, and a number of poles for light wagons, all of which will be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF FAST TROTTING AND BLOODED STOCK, The property of the late DAVID PATTULLO, ESQ.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on MONDAY, Feb. 22 inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the stable of Mr. Underhill, Lafayette-place, corner of 8th-st.: A chestnut gelding, 15¾ hands, seven years old, sired by *Jupiter* out of an *Abdallah* mare, full brother to *Peacock* stallion; also brother to mare *Emma*.
Chestnut gelding, 15½ hands, seven years old, fast and good roadster.
Black mare, *Belle of Westchester*, very fast.
All the above are perfectly sound and kind.
Can be seen at above stable until day of sale.
Light top wagon, with pole and shafts.
Sale peremptory.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE AND NEW AND ELEGANT RICHLY CARVED AND GILT FURNITURE.—A. M. CRISTALAR & SON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at No. 437 Broadway, between Canal and Howard sts., black walnut parlor and library suites, in green and gold reps, one very richly embroidered black walnut parlor suite, black walnut richly carved chamber suite, secretary, book-cases, hall racks, centre and pier tables, bureaus, washstands, commodes, buffets, rosewood etageres, gilt 30-day clocks, Parian ornaments, oil-paintings, gilt frame mirrors, also one Chickering grand piano-forte, 7-octave. Catalogue at sale.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

THE ENTIRE BLOCK OF GROUND LYING BETWEEN THE GRAND BOULEVARD, AND 10th-avenue, 86th and 87th streets, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869. AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING, N. Y.

28 VALUABLE LOTS, COMPRISING THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BOULEVARD, 10TH-AVENUE, 86TH AND 87TH STREETS, TO BE SOLD IN SEPARATE PARCELS.

Sixty-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, if desired by the purchaser.
Maps of the property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FIFTY-NINE LOTS, Situated on the GRAND BOULEVARD, 77TH, 80TH, 81ST AND 82D STS., between the CENTRAL PARK AND BOULEVARD, MADISON AND 4TH AVS., 109TH, 110TH AND 116TH STS., being part of the estate of the late Jacob Lorillard, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, under the direction of the undersigned.
Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money may remain on BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.
THOMAS WARD, N. P. BAILEY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE GRAND BOULEVARD, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 63D AND 64TH STS. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF LEWIS B. BROWN AND CLARENCE S. BROWN, ESQS., the above-described block, situate at the junction of the GRAND BOULEVARD AND 9TH-AV., only 800 feet distant from the CENTRAL PARK, on high, commanding ground. Is the most eligibly located property in that section of the City. The great improvements now in progress and contemplated, together with the natural advantages of position, &c., combine to render it very desirable either as an investment or for improvement. The property will be sold with restrictions as against nuisances, similar to those contained in the deeds given by the Harsen estate; like restrictions will also cover the block of land lying north of it, thus effectually securing this property for first-class improvements. The sellers pledge themselves that this sale shall be OPEN AND FREE IN EVERY RESPECT, and that there shall be no bidding in their behalf, their object being to multiply the number of interests in the neighborhood, and by selling with the proper restrictions as against nuisances, and on unusually liberal terms, to encourage the erection of first-class improvements, thereby enhancing the value of other property owned by them in the immediate vicinity.
The terms of sale will be such as will enable every one to secure a lot for a future home, (while prices are yet low,) in what must become, in an incredibly short space of time, the most fashionable and desirable quarter of the City.
The title of the property is indisputable, and printed abstracts will be furnished to purchasers free of charge. The assessment for the Boulevard and Circle are all paid.
TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money and the auctioneers' fee to be paid to the auctioneers on the day of sale; twenty per cent. on the 5th day of May, 1869, at the office of Messrs. Anderson, Adams & Young, No. 49 Nassau-st., New-York. The balance, 70 per cent., may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage on the premises for three or five years. Parties desirous of completing their purchase before the 5th day of May, will have the privilege of doing so, and will be allowed interest from the time of taking their deeds up to the 5th of May, 1869. The buildings on the lots belong to the occupants, and are to be removed before or by the 1st day of May next.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and at the office of Lewis B. Brown, Esq., No. 32 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY 64 AND 66 CHARLES-ST. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Thomas W. Letson, deceased,
CHARLES-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of Charles-st., between Fourth and Bleecker sts., and known as No. 64. The house has a three-story brick extension, contains 11 rooms, is in good order, and has hot and cold water, bath tubs, gas, range, &c. The gas fixtures are sold with the house. Lot 25 by about 95 feet 3 inches.
Also, the two-story brick stable and lot adjoining the above-described house, and known as No. 66 Charles-st. The stable is in good order, contains eight stalls, ample carriage room, large loft, and has Croton water. Lot about 24.11 by about 95.3 feet. 65 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. JAS. H. BRADY, CHAS. E. BRADY, RACHEL LETSON, Executors.
Maps at office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BOND-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
BOND-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the south side of Bond-st., near Broadway, and known as No. 19 Bond-st. The lot is 27 feet 8 inches in width, by 124 feet 6 inches in depth, with right of way over the alley, leading from Bond and Bleecker sts.
Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 27 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office. SECOND DAY SALE.
BOOKS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN standard works, illustrated and finely bound. Among the collection will be found Gustave Dore's works: Milton's Paradise Lost, Dante's Inferno, Baron Munchausen, Wandering Jew, Dante's Purgatore. To be sold this day by R. Somerville, at his salesroom, No. 27 Nassau-st., at 11 o'clock.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 9½ o'clock at No. 17 St. Mark's-place. JAMES M. MILLER will sell by auction on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., by order of Executors, all the furniture in house No. 17 St. Mark's-place, comprising rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, carpets, oil-cloth, mantel and pier mirrors, piano, lace and damask curtains, china, glass, and plated ware, oil-paintings and engravings, beds and bedding, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.
ASST. MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1869.
Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles, no longer needed for the public service, viz.: 300 wooden bedsteads, 1,000 iron bedsteads, 1,400 cots, 1,400 camp kettles, 5,000 tin plates, old chairs, desks, tables, &c., &c. Nearly all the articles mentioned are new, and never have been used.
Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days.
C. SUTHERLAND, Asst. Med. Purveyor, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
FRIDAY, FEB. 19, AT 10 A. M., AT the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl, Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, china, plated ware, velvet and other carpets, stoves, &c.

SEVENTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE of Scranton coal on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1869. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock noon, 80,000 tons of coal from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during March, 1869. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,536,726 53.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1, will draw interest from March 1. R. H. BULL, President. J. R. KESLER, Vice-President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEEMON A. TRIPP, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, (formerly a member of the firm of Tripp & Boyd,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 17, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH EMANUEL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, As Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 16, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLET BARTON, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES ATWOOD, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES H. BUSCHMANN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FRANCIS M. KELLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. SCHULTZ and GODFREY W. DORN, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 15, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM EMANUEL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 12, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES STRAUSS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 12, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAPHAEL SPRINGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Raphael Springer, resident in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 3 P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk. f18-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON ZEMANSKY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Solomon Zemansky, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. f18-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIAMAN ABRAHAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Siaman Abrahams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. f18-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE T. EDGERTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Theodore T. Edgerton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 15th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. HORATIO F. AVERILL, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 189 Broadway, N. Y. f18law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISRAEL M. ROSENBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 3d day of February, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Israel M. Rosenberg, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. HORACE BEDELL, No. 21 Maiden-lane, City of New-York. f11-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD WHITE, bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward White, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 187 Broadway, New-York City. f4-law3wTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES C. HATCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 17, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 10th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PHINEAS H. LAWRENCE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly copartner with Samuel G. Wandell, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 17, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ELIAS LEVY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. Feb. 17, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of February, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of DEMETRIUS G. SCOFIELD, SAMUEL L. SCOFIELD and JOHN M. MOORHEAD, all of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the estate of each of them, formerly composing the firm of D. G. Scofield & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Demetrius G. Scofield; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York. FEB. 15, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FULLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Benjamin Franklin Fuller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 30 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. f11-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANSFIELD YOUNG and SAMUEL G. STARR, individually, and as members of the late firm of John Phillips & Co., and the said JOHN PHILLIPS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mansfield Young and Samuel G. Starr, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. f4-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK S. HOLMES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frank S. Holmes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. f4-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MEYER L. CHRISTELLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Meyer L. Christeller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk. f4-law3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE S. WILCOX, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore S. Wilcox, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 8, 1869. FRANCIS M. WILCOX, Assignee, f11-law3wTh* No. 60 Dey-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of SIGMUND LILIENSTERN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sigmund Lilienstern, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court.—Dated Feb. 3, 1869. SIEGMUND STIEGLITZ, Assignee. f4-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. BARNES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William J. Barnes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of Febuary, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, f11-law3wTh No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT S. SCHUYLER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Robert S. Schuyler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 2d day of January, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, f11-law3wTh No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW PANEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew Panel, of the town of Port Jervis, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, N. Y., the 2d day of February, A. D. 1869. DAVID A. STEPHENS, of the City of Newburgh, Assignee, &c. f4-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS M. GREENE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Elias M. Greene, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of February, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, f18-law3wTh* No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,088.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL G. ADAMS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel G. Adams, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of February, A. D. 1869. THEODORUS McLEOD, Assignee, f18-law3wTh No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK S. HOLMES, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank S. Holmes, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868. RUFUS K. McHARG, Assignee, f4-law3wTh* No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE!—WHO WOULD NOT GO and consult the great independent Clairvoyant, who has no equal in America? Reveals all events through life; her talented powers astonish hundreds. No. 234 West 36th-st., below 7th-av.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know; losses, sickness, medicines for all diseases, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; is willing and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits; is capable of taking either capacity in a private house; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 9 West 44th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and baker; understands game and soups, and all sort of family cooking; would appreciate Long Island or Brooklyn; good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 245 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands her work thoroughly; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would go as laundress and assist with chamberwork in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 243 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT cook, with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country; or as regular laundress; does up linen in style; also her fellow-servant, as regular nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; sews neatly. Call at or address No. 203 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 17th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 233 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS; would do the cooking of a small family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 306 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking in all its branches; willing to take care of a child, or to go to the country. Call at No. 207 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and good washer and ironer; the best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 215 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT young woman, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as a thorough cook in a private family; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, soups, pastries and baking; City or country; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and taking care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 232 2d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., rear room, No. 4.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls; one as laundress, and the other as waitress; no objection to City or country; have good City references from their last place. Call, for two days, at No. 491 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel with a lady for the Summer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 40 East 33d-st., near Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a respectable private family; has first-class City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 30 West 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a number of cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, young girls, and those lately landed. City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or would do fine washing; good reference if required. Apply at No. 254 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and to do all kinds of fine sewing by Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and to take care of a growing child. Address No. 219 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a first-class baker; City reference; no objection to the country. Call at 240 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a situation as nurse, or general housework; is kind and obliging; has the best City reference. Call at No. 30 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and to take care of grown children. Can be seen at her last employer's, No. 25 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as a first-rate cook, an excellent baker of bread and pastry; has good City reference. Call at No. 277 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best reference. Call at No. 347 West 28th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamberwork and waiting; is neat and willing; good reference. Call at No. 315 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts., crockery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a respectable married woman, who has just lost her baby, three months old. Can be seen for two days at No. 327 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at No. 250 East 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Scotch Protestant woman. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st., White's-place, third house; to be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, or nurse by an experienced young woman who can be very highly recommended. Call at No. 31 West 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as laundress in a private family, or is willing to do chamberwork or assist in the washing. Call at No. 414 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant if required; best of references. Call at 54 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL wishes to get a situation as seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing. Call at No. 227 1st-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid, and will assist with the waiting; good City references given. Call at No. 250 7th-av., second flight stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman as cook; willing to do the coarse washing; best of reference from last place. Call at No. 128 West 20th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by one who would also be willing to assist in household duties. Apply at No. 114 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call at No. 147 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid, who has six years' reference from her last place. Call at 241 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse, or would take charge of an old lady. Apply at 344 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation. Can be seen till engaged at No. 7 7th-av. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK in a private family; best of reference given. Call at No. 159 West 18th-st., in the rear, Room No. 8.

WANTED—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK, A place in a private family; best of reference. Call at No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 182 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO commence April 1, by a man who thoroughly understands the business, and everything connected with it; his wife could manage the dairy; are Protestants and no incumbrances. State full particulars. Address J. L., Box No. 23 Post Office, Hudson, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in green-house, graperies, &c.; several years' undoubted reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man in this City or Brooklyn; fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment; has the best of City reference. Call or address M. F., No. 35 West 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches and is willing to be useful; no objections to the country; good City reference. Address J. K., Box 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT man, a situation as coachman; is well acquainted with the work of a garden; is desirous of making himself generally useful; City or country. Address M. T., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a competent, respectable Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference. Address R. P. S., No. 360 Broadway for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, OF GOOD character and business experience, a position as book-keeper, assistant book-keeper or confidential clerk in a banking or broker's office. Address W. C., Box No. 111 Times Office.

WANTED—A PLACE AS COACHMAN AND gardener; understands fruit trees, graperies and pruning, and general work about a gentleman's place; will be found willing and obliging; good references. Address P., Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER SINGLE MAN, A situation as gardener or would take care of a horse and cow, and would make himself generally useful; good reference if required. Address N., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; either City or country; thoroughly understands his business; has the very best of references. Address R. F., Box No. 200 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical Scotchman, (single,) one who understands gardening in all its branches; is competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can give satisfactory reference. Call at or address McDONALD, Henderson & Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages and harness; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; the best of reference for honesty, temperance, &c. Address M. M., Box No. 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married man, Protestant, is competent to take charge of a farm and fine stock, or of a garden; has no children; wife is capable of raising poultry; three years' reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 387 Bowery, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., or address W. G., Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., for three days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MARRIED man and wife; the man is a good vegetable gardener, or to take care of a gentleman's place; understands his business; [illegible] Address P. J., South Orange Post Office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman, who understands the culture of [illegible] laying out of grounds, and general management of a gentleman's place. Address, for two days, PRACTICAL, No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, without incumbrance; understands hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, kitchen and flower garden, &c.; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's place; can be highly recommended. Address J. W. S., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family by a single man of long experience; is steady and a careful driver; has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address P. E., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a married man; sober and industrious; City or country; best of references given from last employer. Address M. N., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a man of long experience; is a first-class groom as well as driver; has good City reference. Call or address No. 5 East 14th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL gardener; no family; understands greenhouses, forcing peaches, graperies, &c. Address C. L., Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of references. Call or address J. B., No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a single young Scotchman; has first-class City and country reference. Address D. H., seed store No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Protestant man; understands his business. Address J. H. T., No. 1,295 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a single man; has good reference. Address F. M., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman; good reference from his last employer. Address W. M., Box No. 194 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, A situation as foreman on a farm. Address J. H. RIKER, Newtown, L. I. Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SITUATION AS gardener; married; no family; is a Scotchman; best of reference. Address S. L., No. 67 Nassau-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS AN excellent penman, a situation as entry clerk, or to do writing of any kind; or as clerk in a dry goods or grocery store; good reference. Address K., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man in some wholesale house; salary not so much an object as a place where improvement can be made. Address A., Box No. 120 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 TO $200 PER month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Pittsburg, Penn., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.
CAUTION.—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast-iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A WOman of education, without incumbrance, to take the entire charge of a gentleman's household, consisting of himself, wife, waiter, cook, chambermaid and laundress; do the marketing, hire and discharge, the servants, direct the cooking, (French,) and assist generally when required; no one need apply wanting great energy and entire capability. Address L. M. N., Station G, with reference.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS LADIES' maids, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, and all American, English, Irish, Scotch. Excellent situations ready at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER. One who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches and can cut and fit perfectly, and bring the best of references, may hear of a permanent situation by addressing Post Office Box No. 557, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN TO GO A short distance from the City, for horses, and to do anything he may be called on to do. Address Box No. 3,466 Post Office.

WANTED—IN AN IRON ESTABLISHMENT a well-educated boy; one who can board with his friends preferred. Address Post Office Box No. 2,050, with reference.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FRANCAIS ET SA FEMME, nouvellement arrivés, connaissant le service d'une maison en générale désirent se placer, à New-York ou à la campagne; bonnes recommandations. S'adresser chez Mr. PARISOT, No. 135 William-st., au 1er.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LAWYERS.

A lawyer, well established, desires to form a connection with a lawyer or law firm of character and ability, also established. Object of advertiser to divide his own business. The highest references given. Communications strictly confidential. Address F. D., Box No. 116 Times Office.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—Steam flouring and merchant mill; best location in the State; coal cheap; splendid mill; four run burrs; all modern improvements; will sell the whole or take third partner, an active man, with capital of $15,000. Business large and well established. Address proprietors for particulars. MOORE & MYER. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1869.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A REpublican newspaper, with a good job office, in a flourishing town of 7,000 inhabitants in this State, is offered for sale; doing a good business; excellent opportunity for an enterprising man; town growing rapidly; ill health of proprietor the reason for selling. For particulars address A. R., care S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

NURSERY FOR SALE—LOCATED AT Geneva, N. Y., containing 24 acres, with offices, propagating houses, &c., and good stock; would sell stock and lease the property. Apply to C. H. BAKER, No. 49 Whitehall-st., New-York, or J. W. BAKER on the premises.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—HAVing $15,000 or $20,000, by two experienced brokers, (one a member of the Regular Board,) who are about to start a strictly commission house. Address BROKER, Box No. 144 Times Office.

VALUABLE STORE, PROPERTY and stock for sale; parties retiring. Address Box No. 120 Burlington, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1869.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WELLER, LEDERER & CO., in this City, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALFRED S. JAFFE succeeds the late firm, and he alone is authorized to sign in liquidation. SAMUEL WELLER, of Vienna. M. L. WELLER, of New-York. JAMES LEDERER, of Vienna. ALFRED S. JAFFE, of New-York.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name and style of ABRAHAMS, ALEXANDER & CO. is this day dissolved. All parties holding any claims against said firm will present the same without delay at our office, No. 63 Murray-st. A. ABRAHAMS. J. ALEXANDER. M. COHEN. H. COHEN.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869.
The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore on his own account, at No. 63 Murray-st. A. ABRAHAMS.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT, THE FIRM of D. S. MULFORD & CO. is this day dissolved. D. S. MULFORD is alone authorized to sign in liquidation. D. S. MULFORD, J. B. HERMAN. NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.
The undersigned will continue the banking and brokerage at the office No. 2 New and No. 11 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869. D. S. MULFORD.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE firm of MARTIN & CUSACK, Plumbers, heretofore existing and doing business in the City of New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD T. MARTIN, TERENCE CUSACK. Dated FEB. 3, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—FOR SALE, BY A retiring partner, one-third interest in a well-established boot and shoe manufacturing business. Address E. P. G., No. 125 Mercer-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, Noon.

HERMAN KIDDOM.Feb. 20 IOWA.....Mar. 13
INDIANA.....Feb. 27 NEBRASKA.....Mar. 20
CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6 COLUMBIA.....Mar. 27

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabin, to Liverpool, or Londonderry, $80 to $100.
Return tickets, good for 12 months, $150.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30 intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30.
Passengers booked to all the principal towns in Ireland, Antwerp, Havre, at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the premises, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's office, No. 9 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 42 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS.....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
EUROPE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 20

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $85.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Assured travelers will find this the most direct, the Continental Gallery being the shortest distance on the ocean, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
CH. MONTGOMERIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

SIBERIA.....Feb. 18 TARIFA.....Mar. 4
ALEPPO.....Feb. 25 TRIPOLI.....Mar. 11

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 and $30.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CORNAIN.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR EVERY SATURDAY.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY.

CUBA.....Feb. 24 RUSSIA.....Mar. 10
JAVA.....Mar. 3 CHINA.....Mar. 24
ANDES.....Mar. 17 INDIA.....Mar. 31

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$120 Second Cabin.....$60
Cabin to Paris.....$145
Steerage passage, with prepaid certificates, $30.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for goods or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply in Boston, 114 Tremont-st.; in Philadelphia, 434 Walnut-st.; in Montreal, Canada, at the Company's office.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

From Pier No. 42 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

NEVADA (new).....Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.....March 3, at 9½ A. M.
NEBRASKA.....March 10, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....March 17, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage at
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMSON, will sail SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $35, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

[illegible] of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 20, 12 M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 M.
And every succeeding SATURDAY, and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	First Cabin	$80
To London	105	To London	85
To Paris	115	To Paris	95
Return	180	Return	150
Halifax, N. F. by [illegible]	40	Halifax, N. F. by [illegible]	30
Branch Steamer to [illegible]		Branch Steamer to [illegible]	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN J. MCCORD, General Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CHEAP COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a fleet of powerful, sailing clipper ships about the 26th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving Panama on the 24th of each month, will connect with the vessels for Australia, and will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special clipper runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 10 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES P. KENNEDY, Agent,
No. 22 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
Outside. Inside. Outside. Inside.
$125 $100 $75 $50 $40
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,

On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
Feb. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CORBIN, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving March 1 connects closely with GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco April 3, for China and Japan.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will be received P. M. on TUESDAY, 23d inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL,

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. THERIEAULT, Feb. 22.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. S. SLOCUM, March 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIRE, April 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new steamship MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 25, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to R. G. WHITEHEAD, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
HALE, Commander.....Feb. 18
MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, via Nassau.....Feb. 25
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICKLEN.....Mar. 4
For freight or passage apply to
R. G. WHITEHEAD, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DRAKE, will leave Pier No. 17, East River, SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $40 in currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA.

Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known steamship
MISSOURI,
G. W. PALMER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 20 North River on
SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through tickets and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 34 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, VAIL.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
GEO. WASHINGTON, GARDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 87 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.

The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
E. LOWDER, Agent, No. 22 Wall-st.
GOTAVOS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.
Cabin passage $30.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and elegant side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 13 EAST 22ND-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Madison-ave., is a first-class home kept by a lady of the highest respectability. Gentlemen and married couples; $3 for 1; doctor or a first-class family; private child if desired; references given and required.

NO. 136 WEST 44TH-ST. BOARDING from room on second floor, with alcove; for gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; no moving in May; references exchanged.

NO. 16 8TH-AV., OPPOSITE THE Brevoort House, a delightful suite of rooms, with or without private board; also a single room, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 20 WEST 19TH-ST., TWO LARGE furnished rooms to let, with first-class board, to gentlemen and their wives, or gentlemen; hot water; breakfast.

BY CALLING AT NO. 206 EAST 16TH-St., you will find well furnished rooms, with board; references given and required. Call on Monday or Tuesday.

TO LET.—A FINE FURNISHED FRONT room, besides a plain furnished room for cooking, for lady or gentleman. Private house. No. 54 Allen-st.

NO. 68 LEXINGTON-AV., NEW NO. 71.—A private family will let a newly furnished room on third floor to a gentleman, without board.

TO LET.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURnished room, on second floor, to a gentleman, with out board. Call at No. 15 East 16th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 125.—FURNISHED rooms, en suite and single, with board. Private table if desired.

NO. 7 WEST 38TH-ST.—A SUITE OF rooms; also, one or two single rooms, furnished or unfurnished; gas; terms moderate.

A LARGE ROOM ON THIRD STORY, suitable for one or two gentlemen; board, terms very moderate. No. 216 West 18th-st.

AT NO. 213 EAST 14TH-ST.—FIVE rooms to let with board; gas, gas, coal and water. French spoken.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SOME rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 44 West 40th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, No. 2 West 38th-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 11 AND 13 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT CO.,
Greenpoint, L. I. Office No. 110 Chambers-st., N. Y.
SCREW BOLTS. FORGED NUTS.
For strength and finish unequaled.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 62 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M. Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove, 1 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 4:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with boats to Hempstead. Sunday train at 8 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpot foot of Chambers-st.: Private Party:
8 A. M. Express for Rutherford Park, Passaic, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otterville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Starling Junction, Turner's and Goshen, West of Turner's, for Otisville, Unionville, Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Howell's, Fort Jervis.
4 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson, at 7 and 9:30 A. M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train to Rutherford Park and Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of cars, and form direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Positively ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 529 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and 143 Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BEARD, H. SLOAN,
Gen'l Pass. Agent. Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 50th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
2 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
4 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
11 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad, for points West of Utica. Will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with express trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 2:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Passenger Depot, foot of Hunter's Point, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:45 P. M., accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:00 A. M., express, 10:30 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:20, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 6 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only, 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers are taken train from New-York at 4 A. M. and arrive in Boston at 10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
B. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
Leave Pier No. 35, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold on the steamers and at the principal hotels, at No. 5 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
ALABAMA, Capt. LIBBEGREE,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one cent a bale per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Greenwich-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—TWO HORSES, ONE nice bay, 8 years; one brown, 10 years, and one gray, 8 years; one brown, 10 years, and one gray, 8 years; all sound and kind, fit for cart, truck or express. No. 60 Delancey-st., Office open.

HORSE, WAGGON, HARNESS AND sleigh for sale; horse 15½ hands high, young, sound and kind; a good service roadster or family horse. Apply at No. 15, 1st Room, 2d-st., near 5th, Williamsburg.

HACK-COACH FOR SALE CHEAP.—Fit for want of room. Call at carriage and wagon shop, 126th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.

FOR SALE.—A BROWN HORSE, 8 HANDS high, sound and kind, fit for cart or truck. Inquire at No. 18 Gansevoort-st.

FOR SALE.—A FRESH LOT OF HORSES just from Ohio; suitable for all purposes; to be sold cheap. HENRY WILEY, No. 19 Vesey-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.

The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Cortlandt-st., Sheriff and Monroe-sts., consisting of 22 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 75 Broadway, or T. F. BECOR, office No. 406 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—WILL BE sold, the large property owned and occupied by the American Express Company, comprising the whole block between Hudson and Desbrosses and Spring and Washington-sts. Dwelling, marble building, 100x100, and a one-story brick building, about 80x100. The second, third and fourth lots of the marble building, 100x100, are for rent or will be let on lease. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND TWO OR MORE lots at Harlem, on 116th, wide street; house 30x40, two-story, attic and high brick basement, filled in with brick; gas, water, with all modern improvements; with the half, wide planes front and rear; grounds nicely laid out and stocked with choice fruit and vines; needs but to be seen to be appreciated; terms easy. Apply to JOHN S. THENTON on premises, near river.

NORTHWARD "THE STAR OF EMPIRE" TAKES HER WAY.—Purchase, (West-Chester,) on and near the Bronxville, its favorite locality for investments in real estate. The opportunity for judicious purchases will be afforded by JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale of 120 Fordham lots, on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, next succeeding Washington's Birthday.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—FOR BUSINESS purposes, the house and lot No. 104 8th-st., a few doors from 5th-av.; the lot is 20x120 feet in size, and the building suitable for alterations into a first-class business house. Inquire on the premises or address HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE EXTRA wide three-story and cellar brick house, No. 30 Clinton-place, near University-place; about twenty-eight feet wide; "Sellers' Snug Harbor" style; about eight years to run; rent, $1,200; price, $18,000; will be let for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Judge Robertson, No. 54 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; three-story, brown stone; size 25x57; in complete order; neatly frescoed throughout; Hotchkiss patent range and all necessary improvements; that; with or without furniture. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, on the north side of 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; house in very best condition; permits of IRAN HOMIG, No. 78 Duane-st., or on the premises; or others variously located; printed list on application.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK AND brown-stone house, with high basement and sub-cellar, complete with all modern improvements. Pleasantly located within two blocks of Madison-ave. Inquire of JAMES BRIDGES, 1 Madison-ave., or on premises from 8 to 9 A. M. and upper floors. Inquire of BEALE, 160 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE.—FIVE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses on 50th-st., 200 ft. west of 8th-av.; size of lots, 24x100 ft. 8 inches; size of houses, 22x45; now ready to be shown by man on premises all and see.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WILL give the splendid Fordham lots on and near the Grand Central-av. Boulevard, to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, Feb. 23. Maps may be had for the asking, at No. 36 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—ON 8TH-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST., an extra wide house, in perfect order, with the furniture; stable if wanted; early possession can be had. Permits to be had from THOMAS MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WEST 34TH-ST.—FOR SALE, FOUR lots, 100 feet front, 50 feet deep, 8th-av. and upward, west from and near 7th-av.; mirrors and chandeliers included; price $22,000. For permits apply to
MULLER, WILKENS & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

CHEAP IF SOLD THIS WEEK.—Three lots splendidly located on 71st-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; the only seven lots for sale on 71st-st. Inquire of 2nd and 4th-avs., 1st floor, 2d door to 2d-st. Apply to L. BEER, No. 10 Centre-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—An elegant house, with or without stable, cheap; others on and near 5th, Madison and Park avs., $30,000 to $100,000 and upwards.
W. J. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, 17x42x100 ft. at No. 337 East 62d-st., all in good order, with modern improvements. Price $8,500. For terms apply to JOSH. BEDMAN, No. 760 3d-av., corner 52d-st.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT BROWN-stone dwelling, situated at No. 29 West 16th-st., adjoining Delmonico's. Inquire of QUACKENBOSS BROS., No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 121st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 8 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS STABLE of No. 122 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th-avs.; two stories, 25x100, covering the whole lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—ON 5TH-AV., MURRAY HILL, an extra wide and elegant house, with or without furniture and stable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FULL-SIZE BROWN-STONE HOUSE at a low price, (for a low price,) near 5th-av.; lot 25x100 feet. Terms easy. S. EDDY, No. 191 Broadway, office Brooklyn Insurance Company.

A HOUSE FOR SALE.—BROWN-STONE, three-story, high-stoop; finished in best manner, with all the latest improvements. No. 6 Perry-st.; possession given. Address Street Ward.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 247 West 31st-st., near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or on premises.

GRAND CENTRAL-AVENUE BOULEVARD.—Lots on this splendid drive at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, Feb. 23. Maps at No. 36 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.—THE BUILDING AND LOT NO. 7 28 Division-st., 25x50. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE SMALL COTTAGE HOUSE, with full lot, No. 621 East 56th-st. Inquire of E. A. SMITH, No. 1,141 3d-av.

FOR SALE.—LOTS AT FORT WASHINGTON, Washington Heights, and along the Boulevards, Kingsbridge-road. C. LISPENARDE, No. 46 John-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FULTON-AV.—BROOKLYN'S BROADWAY.—It is the business thoroughfare of the City of Churches; property increases rapidly decreasing in number and appreciating in value. The few that remain unsold are actively sought after and find ready buyers. JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale of 200 lots front on Fulton-av., including splendid corners, will afford the best opportunity ever offered to purchase at public sale the most desirable property in Brooklyn. Sale will positively take place TUESDAY, Feb. 23. Maps at No. 36 Nassau-st., New-York, No. 107 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN, THREE FIVE-story, brown-stone, high-stoop, modern improvements, 171 Cumberland-st., opposite Washington Park, in the centre of the city. This beautiful park contains thirty acres of high land, laid out and ornamented at a cost of $1,000,000, and is now completely under their control. The location cannot be surpassed by any in New-York. House 22x45; lot 100 feet. Take Myrtle-av. cars from Fulton Ferry. Price $22,000. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, builder and owner, on premises.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN—$18,000—AN ELegant and substantial three-story frame dwelling, 32x42, with extension, 18x18, and plot of ground consisting of four lots, tastefully laid out; house has all improvements; lot 100 feet front, 200 feet deep; only $3,000 down. Apply on the premises, De Kalb-av., second house northeast of Tompkins-av., or to H. H. HOOPER, at Haines Brothers' piano-forte warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., New-York.

THE BEST LOCALITY IN BROOKLYN for an extensive retail dry-goods establishment, or a large public hall, with stores underneath, is the splendid Fulton-av. property, between Clinton and Vanderbilt-avs., on the east side, which will be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, Feb. 24.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story, basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick front dwelling on north side of State-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., 22 feet wide, with all the modern improvements; lot 22x100 feet; price low and terms to suit. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 160 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

FULTON AND VANDERBILT AVS., Southeast corner.—This splendid lot will be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th February.

FOR SALE.—TWO LOTS ON FRANKLIN-av., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn; size, 50x100.4. Inquire of G. R. BOND, M. D., No. 54 Orchard, corner Grand-st., New-York.

WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF AN Actor or a Stewart.—The 50 splendid Fulton-av. lots, to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24.

FULTON AND CLINTON AVS., SOUTHwest corner.—This splendid lot is to be sold at auction by JOHNSON & MILLER, Feb. 24.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—ATLANTIC Block stores Nos. 5 and 6, adjoining Hamilton ferry. Apply to WM. H. CLARK, No. 170 William-st.

I. O. OF O. F.

PILGRIM LODGE NO. 74, I. O. O. F., meet in Antique Room, Odd Fellows' Hall. Brothers of the Order cordially invited. D. W. PITCH, N. G. A. B. STURGIS, M. D., Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPENING POSTPONED.
WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 944 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
Proprietor, Manager.....G. L. FERRETE
Lessees.....MORRIS & WALL.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 18,
WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17,
WITH THE FIRST ROSE BURLESQUE TROUPE,
Consisting of the following Celebrated Artistes,
EMILY PITT, MINNIE JACKSON,
MARY PITT, FANNY PRESTIGE,
Mr. EDWARD WILLIAMS and EMMA RIDLA,
Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE,
Mr. EDWARD GOLDMAN,
Mr. C. P. PARSLOW, Jr., Mr. BENJAMIN RYAN,
Mr. HARRY MILLS, Mr. ROBERT ROSE,
Miss BETTY RIDLA, Miss EMMA RIDLA,
And an excellent Corps de Ballet.
Extra Burlesque and Ballet,
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.,
Or,
LA GRAND DOCTESSE,
in which the entire company will appear.
Miss BETTY RIDLA
in a favorite Pas de Dance.
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
Leader of Orchestra.....Mr. FRED W. HAULIG
Box-office open for sale of seats every day, 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Grand Matinee SATURDAY, Feb. 20, 2 P. M.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

EVERY WEEK, NEW FEATURES.
JAMES H. BUDWORTH,
the popular Dutch comedian, in
COUSIN SCHNEIDER,
O'REARDON,
in his wonderful performances, TOMBLEONICAN,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL BALLET,
LES DELICES.
CONTINUED SUCCESSES OF THE ECCENTRIC HARRY RAYNOR, HOWES'S TYROLESE OPERA TROUPE, MAFFITT AND HARWOOD, MEW, THE WONDROUS VIOLONCELLIST, and the Tammany Company.
Admission 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 25 cents extra; orchestra chairs, 75 cents extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 52 5th-av., corner 16th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Genesee-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages, by eminent professors.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $20 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $35 per quarter.

MINSTREL HALL TO LET FOR A term of years. Apply at No. 1,193 Broadway. The above hall is the largest and finest in the City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

In the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y. The farm and premises formerly owned by Walter Tickotts, deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Court-house in the City of Poughkeepsie, on the 24 day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon. The premises consist of about 200 acres of land, lying on the Hudson River, and within less than one mile from the Staatsburgh station on the Hudson River Railroad. The title is indisputable, and the sale is made by the executrix to close the estate.
For information, inquire of the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. W. Cornell, Hyde Park, Dutchess, 24 and 26 sts., Harlem, N. Y., or of H. M. TAYLOR, Esq., at his office in Poughkeepsie.
Mrs. D. M. FICKETT, Executrix, &c.
Jan. 16, 1869.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS SEEKING INVESTMENT OF REAL ESTATE.—For sale, on South Broad-st., Philadelphia, nearly 200 acres of land, in one plot, with a mile of river on Broad-st., intersected by streets and avenues, which are all laid out in the plan of the City of Philadelphia, is 112 feet wide, is opened up from League Island, and runs through the heart of Philadelphia, northward ten miles of League Island, which is about three-quarters of a mile wide, and is the Government Navy Yard, and is the most direct route to the City. The property offered is about three-quarters of a mile below the built-up portions of the city.
For further particulars and information apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID FARM IN WESTCHESTER, Adam Crosby's, on the Croton River, only 40 miles from New-York. It has a frontage of nearly half a mile on the Mohansic Lake, one of the finest sheets of water in the country. No better land can be found in the State. The house is commanding heights extensive views of the Highlands and surrounding country are obtained.
The projected New-York and Highland Bridge Railway will run within a mile of this farm, and is rendering it at once a very desirable investment either for country residences or for a public watering-place, and will be sold much below its value.
Maps and particulars at
DINGEE, FENNER & CO.'S,
No. 9 Pine-st.

NEW-PROVIDENCE STATION.—MORris and Essex Railroad of New-Jersey.—For sale—A handsome double house, containing water, gas and all other modern improvements; stable, coach, half acre of land, stable, carriage-house, ice-house, &c.; five minutes' walk from depot. Also building sites and lots in vicinity of, and immediately adjoining, station. The opportunity for a good investment is one that has not recently laid out and now offered

ALBANY.

A Railroad in Twenty-third-street—A Bill to Protect Railroads Against Dishonest Conductors—Another Veto.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869.

Nothing of special interest was done in either House of the Legislature to-day. The Senate spent most of its time, before going into Executive session, in passing local bills. Nothing was done in Executive session beyond the confirmation of Notaries.

Mr. HALE'S bill for the prevention of bribery was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee, with some slight amendments.

Senator TWEED introduced a bill for a surface railroad in Twenty-third and other streets of New-York City, the main provisions of which are as follows:

Senator TWEED'S bill names as corporators Garret Coroso, George W. McLean, Samuel M. Boyd, John Cox, George Mitchell, James M. Sweeny, Joseph A. Kernan, Oscar Tibbals, John H. B. Breen, and others. The proposed route extends from Twenty-third-street, North River, along Twenty-third-street to Eighth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Sixth-avenue to Amity-street, Laurens-street, West Broadway, College-place, Barclay-street, Greenwich-street, Dey-street, John-street to Burling-slip. Along the latter to South-street to Fulton ferry, East River; thence along Fulton-street to Church-street, Canal-street to Laurens-street; also along Canal-street to Mercer-street to Eighth-street to Greenwich-avenue to place of beginning.

NO RIDE WITHOUT A TICKET.

Among the new bills introduced in the Assembly was one designed to protect railroad companies from the dishonesty of their conductors, but in order to accomplish this praiseworthy object, it visits all the penalties of dishonesty upon the unoffending passenger, and would be an intolerable nuisance to the traveling public. It makes it a misdemeanor for any traveler to ride on a railroad without having purchased his ticket before getting into the car; prohibits conductors from receiving any money for fares, and authorizes them to thrust any passenger out of the cars who has no ticket, notwithstanding he may tender his fare to the conductor—except that he may allow the passenger to ride to the nearest station.

ANOTHER VETO.

Gov. HOFFMAN sent in his second veto to-day, which is as follows:

To the Senate:

I return without my signature an act entitled "An act to amend section one of chapter 404, of the laws of 1866, relative to building a bridge at Fort Covington."

The original act authorized the Commissioners of Highways of the town to borrow $3,000 to be expended in rebuilding a bridge across the Salmon River. The present bill increases the amount to $4,000. By a general act passed April 3, 1849, entitled "An act to vest in the Boards of Supervisors certain legislative powers," &c., it was provided among other things "that such Boards in the several counties of the State (except New-York) might authorize any town in their respective counties to borrow any sum, not exceeding $4,000 in one year, to build or repair any roads or bridges in such town, and prescribe the time for the payment of the same, which time shall be within ten years, and for assessing the principal and interest thereof upon such town." This general law rendered any special legislation in regard to the bridge at Fort Covington wholly unnecessary. The subject properly belonged to the Board of Supervisors, which for such and certain other purposes is the County Legislature. In a message which I communicated to the Assembly on the 11th inst., in returning a bill without my signature, I called attention to the fact that applications for special legislation in cases covered by general laws, pressed heavily upon the valuable time of public men, and increased largely the public expenses, and I suggested that special legislation should always be refused in cases covered by general enactments.

I feel it to be my duty to take every proper opportunity to urge these views upon the consideration of the Legislature, and to do all in my power to check an evil which has grown to be one of great magnitude.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

The Governor gives his first reception to members of the Legislature this evening. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The resolutions directing the Governor to issue ordnance and arms to the Cornell University, elicited considerable debate, but were finally laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HALE—Relating to certain lands sold to MONROE HALL by the State Engineer and Surveyor.

By Mr. CREAMER—Relating to collecting assessments in New-York. Also, relating to carrying letters and merchandise by means of pneumatic tubes in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—Amending the laws relating to special deposits of securities by life insurance companies.

By Mr. CHAPMAN—To authorize Boards of Supervisors to provide for the employment of stenographers by the County Courts and Courts of Sessions in the counties of the State.

Also, to incorporate the New-York Lumber Manufacturing and Improvement Company, with a capital of $100,000. The corporators named are EZRA CORNELL, WILLIAM KELLY, THOMAS G. ALVORD and WILLIAM A. WOODWARD.

By Mr. MORGAN—To incorporate the Village of Charlotte, Monroe County.

By Mr. FOLGER—To amend laws relating to the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

By Mr. TWEED—For the construction of a railroad on Twenty-third and other streets in New-York City.

By Mr. GRAHAM—Authorizing Attorneys at Law to take affidavits and acknowledgments.

BILLS PASSED.

Changing the name of Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Association of New-York.

To amend laws relative to Wrecks.

To release the interest of the State in certain lands to CATHARINE SMITH.

Relating to the village of Salem, Washington County.

Relating to the New-York Elevator Company.

To amend the law relative to inheritance.

To incorporate the Arcade Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, of Arcade, Wyoming County.

To amend the charter of the Elmira Mechanics' Society.

To open a roadway in Greenburg, Westchester County.

To raise moneys for the town of Ellicott, Chatauqua County.

Amending the laws to grade and macadamize Locust-avenue and certain other streets in West Farms.

Relative to certain streets in Morrisania.

To legalize acts of SELAH FIELD, ALFRED BAILEY and REUBEN W. KIRKHAM.

Laying out a highway in New-Utrecht, Kings County.

Amending the charter of the Aurora and Buffalo Plank Road Company.

Incorporating the Southern Tier Savings Bank of Elmira.

Mr. O'DONNELL offered a resolution directing officers of every steam railroad in the State to report to the Senate by 5th of March next the tariff for transportation of freight and passengers charged during the year, and for each month of the year, from and to the various stations in the State, and the tariff of prices charged from and to the principal points in the Western States. Carried.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. CREAMER introduced the following resolution, which went to the table under the rule:

Whereas, The Government of Great Britain has on several occasions degraded and outraged the rights of American citizens by casting them into prison on the pretence of suspected sympathy with the Irish people, and did previously, during the civil war, openly manifest its hostility to the cause of the Union and the perpetuity of republican institutions, and now seeks the ratification of a treaty relieving it from the responsibility of its actions; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be respectively requested to refuse to ratify any treaty with the Government of Great Britain, and to reject all overtures looking toward a treaty in which the rights and privileges of American citizens, both native and adopted, are not clearly defined and protected.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

A large number of bills were reported and referred to Committees.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. HUSTED, from the Committee on Federal Relations, made a report on naturalization.

The report recommends the National Government to control the whole subject, having a special department therefor, and that all naturalization papers granted within the past five years be surrendered and new papers issued.

A VETO MESSAGE.

Col. VAN BUREN, the Private Secretary of the Governor, presented a message from his Excellency vetoing the bill relative to building a bridge at Fort Covington, on the ground of its being special legislation belonging to the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. GLEASON moved to lay the veto on the table. Carried—60 to 53.

RAILROAD REPORT.

On motion of Mr. HUSTED the adverse report of the Railroad Committee, on the bill repealing the law requiring railroad officials to wear a uniform, was taken from the table. He moved to disagree with the report of the Committee, and that the bill be committed to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HUSTED supported this motion, and Mr. LA BAU opposed it at length.

The motion was lost, and the Committee report was agreed to.

Mr. JACOBS offered a resolution that the Committee of the Assembly report no bills to the House, where the object to be secured can be obtained under the general laws of the State. Debate ensuing, the resolution went over.

Adjourned.

Westward Ho!—The Excelsior Colony Association.

This Association held a meeting last evening at No. 68 East Broadway, at which perhaps a hundred members, and others interested, were present. The object is to associate themselves together in order to facilitate their emigration to Southern Nebraska, and there found a town or colony to be known as the "Excelsior Colony." The Association, it is intended, shall consist of about 100 or 150 members, thirty of whom have already joined the Association. Each member or head of a family desiring to locate with the colony pays an initiation fee of $5, which goes toward defraying the expenses of the organization, and each pays his own transportation. The lands to be settled on are those of the Government, located in Jefferson County, on the southern boundary of Nebraska, about one hundred miles due west from the Missouri River, and on the line of the Atchison and Fort Kearney branch of the Pacific Railroad. The Association is intended to be made up chiefly of farmers, but including mechanics and tradesmen necessary for the convenience of the colonists. The meeting last evening was the fourth held by the Association, and on Saturday evening next they meet again, at the same place. Its officers are LOUIS A. WALKER, President; SANDFORD BROWN, Vice-President; ECKFORD J. ROBINSON, Secretary, and WILLIAM A. WALKER, Vice-President of the Atlantic Savings Bank, Treasurer. It is expected that the Association will be in a condition to start for their western home between the 1st and 10th of April next.

INTERNAL REVENUE CASE.

Suit Against a Collector for $100,000.

A case of considerable interest has for several days past been pending before the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J., the defendants being a Revenue Collector and his sureties, against whom an action was brought by the United States authorities for breach of bond, the loss to the Government by the alleged malfeasance of the Collector being $100,000. Mr. GEORGE W. THORNE is the gentleman against whom the charges were brought, and he, with his sureties, EDGAR B. WAKEMAN, R. MCLOUGHLIN, SAMUEL M. PRENTICE, WILLIAM S. GILBERT and WILLIAM KENNEY were sued for the recovery of the sum of which the Government was defrauded during his term of office. Mr. THORNE was appointed Internal Revenue Collector of the Fifth District of New-Jersey in October, 1866, and went into office on the 1st of November following. During his incumbency, which was three months in duration, application was made to him for the removal of 50,000 gallons of whisky from two bonded warehouses in Jersey City, to California. He was required by an act of Congress to exact from the applicants for the removal, bonds for an amount double that of the tax on the spirits to be removed. This requirement of the law he was alleged to have fraudulently and negligently met by accepting five worthless and spurious bonds, and that the whisky was then permitted to be removed without payment of the special tax. The whisky never reached California, and the tax was never paid. The names alone of the sureties to the bond upon which the whisky tax was obtained, were to be found, the individuals themselves and their worldly possessions were things that Deputy-Marshal BENJAMIN could not discover, and it is therefore suspected that they were "men of straw," called into existence for the purpose of defrauding the Government. The names are Harry Pomeroy, H. Wilkins, E. Behn, James Roster, James Marquard, Frank Walter, Max Hobs, James Bradbury, Martin Frans, Chas. Kenrick and George Lardener. No address is given with either name, and when the writs which were issued against them was returned, Collector THORNE replied that he knew nothing about them, nor how he came by the bonds.

It appears from his own testimony, that the duty of looking after the sufficiency of the sureties was intrusted to a clerk, named GARDINER, who was about 19 years of age, and to whom the salary of $600 a year was paid. Upon this fabulous stipend the boy was expected to develop a comprehension of the value of bonds to the amount of hundreds of thousands yearly, to watch over the most weighty business of one of the first Revenue offices in the United States, and to exhibit in all these delicate and perplexing duties an incorruptible integrity. THORNE testified that he knew nothing about GARDINER, but he came recommended as "a good competent boy." The time of the Collector was occupied "in answering letters and exercising a general superintendence over the office;" he "knew nothing about any bonds received while he was in office;" he once "signed a permit for $65,000 worth of whisky to go out of his possession without reading the bonds, because, as he said, he had not time to read them, and he never looked at the names of sureties." He testified that he told GARDINER to look after the "bond business, for he knew nothing about it," but Mr. WALLIS, his predecessor in the office, said on oath that he had warned him to pay particular attention to them.

GARDINER, to whom THORNE said he had intrusted the "bond business," testified that it was no part of his business to look after the value of the sureties; and that, moreover, in the case of these fraudulent bonds, the permits for transportation were granted before the bonds came into his hands.

Mr. JOHN B. WILLIAMS, an Ex-Inspector of Revenue, swore that he saw a man named COHEN at THORNE'S office while the latter was Collector; that he had been informed that COHEN had purchased a large amount of whisky in New-York for transportation to the Fifth District of New-Jersey, and that he then told Mr. THORNE to look out for the man, as there could be no business for such an amount in the Fifth District, and fraud was probably contemplated. This witness also testified to certain suspected transactions between THORNE and a man named ELLINGER, who carried on a distillery in Jersey City, capable of turning out 3,000 gallons a day. The distillery was seized, but THORNE recommended that the distiller should be let off on the payment of a trifling fine.

A Mr. RICHARDS, who is connected with the Internal Revenue Office at Washington, in preparing regulations for the officers of the revenue, testified that two of the transportation bonds, one of which was for more than half the whole amount, was not made out in the legal form, as they allowed six months to intervene before the Collector receiving bonded whisky was required to transmit his certificate of its receipt to the Collector from whose district it came, whereas the law requires that only thirty days shall elapse before such receipt is given. Directions given to Collectors, instructing them how to proceed in cases where they were not personally cognizant of the sufficiency of the sureties, were also said to have been violated.

District-Attorney KEASBY summed up for the prosecution, and Messrs. J. W. SCUDDER and B. WILLIAMSON for the defendants.

The charge to the jury was delivered by Judge FIELD yesterday. He charged strongly against the defendant, and spoke of the importance of the decision in this case to govern the disposition of future cases.

THE LAFON TRAGEDY.

Trial, Conviction and Sentence of the Prisoner.

The last scene of a very sad and tragic life-drama was yesterday enacted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Essex County, New-Jersey, the sentencing of THOMAS LAFON, Jr., a youth of 20, for the manslaughter of JOSEPH HERRING, a young German, 18 years of age. The condemned is the son of one of the most highly respected citizens of Newark, Dr. THOMAS LAFON, who resides at No. 4 Cedar-street, Newark. Young LAFON is an intelligent-looking youth, with a prepossessing face and appearance, and is a student of Oberlin College, from which he was absent on vacation when the dreadful occurrence took place, which, from the long train of calamities and evils with which it is fraught, may be regarded as one of the most untoward events that have ever happened in Newark. The family of LAFON is widely known, and his trial excited the most intense interest, the Court-room being constantly crowded to its utmost capacity. The circumstances of the case are as follows: On the morning of the 5th of December, JOSEPH LAFON, a younger brother of THOMAS, was engaged in shoveling snow in front of his father's house. At this time THOMAS LAFON was in the front parlor watching his brother. A butcher's covered wagon, driven by JOSEPH HERRING, passed at this moment, and the young LAFON, in boyish sport, threw some snow into HERRING'S wagon with his shovel. HERRING became enraged at this, and exclaimed, "D—n you, if you throw any more snow I'll break your head;" to which the boy replied, "No you won't;"—this is the only expression there is evidence of his having made use of. It has been stated that he threw some more snow, but of this there appears to be insufficient proof. HERRING drove to the corner, hitched his horse, then returning, rushed at the boy, made an ineffectual blow, and closed with him. As he was a powerfully-built young fellow, he soon succeeded in overpowering the boy, and commenced dealing him heavy and quickly-repeated blows on the face and body. At this juncture, THOMAS LAFON, who had left the window when the snow was thrown, not deeming it a matter of any moment, returned and beheld the situation of his brother, ran out to his assistance bare-headed, in his slippers. Catching up the shovel near the blade, he began to use the handle of it pretty freely upon the body of his brother's assailant, who, rising at the third blow, received it on the side of the head, immediately above the ear, at the point where the skull is thinnest, and fell backward groaning. LAFON terrified at what he had done, ran into the house, up the stairs, and excitedly told his mother what had occurred, and asked her to assist him. He then rushed out again, and his mother coming down, met him at the threshold leading HERRING in. She directed her son to take HERRING into the basement, as the upper part of the house was being swept and was cold. There the sufferer's wounds were washed and he carefully attended to by the partner of Dr. LAFON, Dr. DENNIS, Dr. LAFON being absent. Though conscious, and only a little dizzy at the time, so that it was judged expedient to send him home, HERRING died six days afterward from the effect of this unlucky blow.

The unhappy author of his death was arrested, and after a trial lasting four days, was convicted of manslaughter. The counsel for the prisoner, Messrs. CORTLANDT PARKER and J. P. BRADLEY, argued the case in an able and exhaustive manner, and made eloquent appeals to the jury in his behalf. The defence claimed that in rescuing his brother, THOMAS LAFON had a right to use a certain amount of force, provided that amount did not exceed lawful bounds; that the peril to the younger LAFON was very great, as he was completely in the power of an enraged man, with the whole strength of whose arm blows were being rained upon his defenceless face and body; and that HERRING'S death was not the result of a willful intent to kill, but an accident occasioned by his raising his head too suddenly. This is what is termed homicide by misadventure, and this theory was very strongly urged upon the jury as the only probable one they could accept. Much stress was laid upon the pardonable warmth of a brother's feelings at such a critical moment, and total absence of premeditation. The prosecution was ably conducted by Mr. TITSWORTH, the District-Attorney, and his argument was ingenious and eloquent. The jury, after being out three hours, found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, but very earnestly recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Mr. C. PARKER, counsel for the prisoner, then moved for a new trial, and 10 o'clock yesterday morning was fixed for the hearing of the argument upon this point. Before the appointed hour arrived the Court-room was packed with an anxious gathering of all classes. Many of the wealthiest and most respectable people in Newark and vicinity were present; among them ladies beautifully and fashionably attired. Mingled with these were observed another, and by far the larger class, poorly attired, with none of the evidences of prosperity or wealth about them; and among them a great many Germans, who manifested a feeling of hatred toward the prisoner and those in sympathy with him. In fact, the remarks of the District-Attorney, when bearing with particular severity against the accused, had been received by them with applause, which, however, was promptly checked. This feeling of bitterness toward the prisoner and his family has gradually intensified and increased, aided no doubt by the malevolent efforts of ill-disposed and malicious persons, originated partly from the difference in social position of the accused and the deceased, which engendered a suspicion common to vulgar minds that justice would not be so blind or impartial as she should be, but would favor the side of the rich, and partly, so far as the Germans are concerned, from the fact of the deceased being a countryman. This sentiment of hostility caused the friends of the deceased to regard the trial as a direct issue between them and the wealthier class, whom they suppose to be friendly to the prisoner. Mr. BRADLEY opened the argument. When his motion was made on Saturday last he had not seen a printed copy of the charges. He had since examined it with more attention. In the first place it entirely overrules the ground of misadventure, which was one of the principal grounds of defence. He proceeded to read from the charge as printed in the papers, in which it says, after discussing the question of misadventure, "Obviously the defendant is not to be excused on that ground." He did not see that the matter had been fully and fairly discussed. A master in correcting his servant meant bodily harm, yet he should not be held accountable if death followed from misadventure. He cited several instances of death from misadventure. He contended his theory was sustained by Lord HALE and other authorities.

In reply, Mr. TITSWORTH said it seemed to him as if counsel for defendant wanted to have the cased tried over again, and the defendant acquitted. He never knew, in a case which had excited so much interest, less said of a general nature in a charge than had been done in this case. It only contained the stern truths of the law.

After some further remarks, Judge DEPUE desired the prisoner to stand up, and, amid the hush of the densely packed Court-room, said that pity for the youth of the prisoner and regard for his family restrained the Court from visiting him with the heaviest penalty of the law for manslaughter, and that, therefore, he should sentence him to one year in the State Prison and to pay $500 fine. As soon as the sentence was passed audible tokens of dissatisfaction were expressed by a portion of the spectators, which, however, were quickly silenced, and the greater portion of the spectators shortly afterward dispersed.

The prisoner seemed rather relieved than otherwise at the announcement of his sentence, but his sister bowed her head and seemed to be weeping bitterly, and his father and little brother seemed much moved.

The Rogers Murder.

It will be seen by our law reports that the Logan *habeas corpus* case came up again yesterday, and that Judge BARNARD decided, among other things, that there is no evidence implicating JAMES LOGAN No. 1 in the crime, and accordingly ordered him to be discharged upon his own recognizance in $1,000 for his appearance if wanted. As a consequence of this decision, a blank printed form of a recognizance was sent to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house for LOGAN to sign, whereupon he was to be discharged. The blank was taken to LOGAN, and its purport explained. The blanched and wearied prisoner looked at the document doubtfully, and finally refused to sign it. He said he did not know what it was, and would sign nothing unless advised by counsel. This advice does not appear to have been given, for up to a late hour last night the blank remained unsigned, and LOGAN still occupied the cell where he has rotted for the last five weeks. The days of his imprisonment are however drawing to a close, as he will probably be informed to-day that no damage will ensue from his executing the recognizance, and the document being signed, he will be set at liberty. JAMES LOGAN No. 2, ROBINSON and REILLY also remain in custody, and hence there has been no change whatever in the *status* of the Rogers case.

Trichiniasis.

The sailor HERMAN, one of the eight persons suffering from trichiniasis, caused by eating diseased pork, as reported in the TIMES yesterday, is now at the Brooklyn City Hospital, and is in a fair way of recovery. Yesterday Dr. JAS. G. GREGORY, of the Hospital, diagnosticated the case, removed a portion of the muscle from the patient's arm, and submitted it to a microscopic examination, which revealed the fact of the presence of the parasites, or trichinæ spirales, though in an incysted state. When they reach this condition, the trichinæ are no longer capable of doing harm, as they lie perfectly dormant and cease to propagate. The two patients in the New-York Hospital are also recovering.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

JOHN KOFFMAN, No. 201 Bowery, yesterday caused the arrest of RICHARD MAYNES, who, he alleges, attacked him on the corner of Catharine and Henry streets, and attempted to steal his watch. The prisoner in reply said that KOFFMAN was himself the assaulting party, and that no attempt had been made to rob him. The accused was, however, held by Justice LEDWITH in $500 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

Revenue Officers WM. H. CRAIG and H. L. JEWETT, acting under the orders of Supervisor DUTCHER, have seized 128 barrels of whisky, for violation of the Internal Revenue law. The whisky came from Chicago. The case has been turned over to Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second District, for adjudication.

The present term of the evening schools was concluded last evening. There was a larger and more regular attendance than during any previous session, and the probability is that more room will be required for next year's purposes.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New-York, held yesterday afternoon, Mr. ALFRED G. COMPTON was appointed Professor of Mixed Mathematics. Commissioner EWING presented to the same Board a petition that greater facilities be afforded to students to learn the German language, in the College, which was referred to the Executive Committee. The Board then adjourned.

Mr. A. C. ARNOLD, Acting Superintendent of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, desires to warn the public against contributing money or supplies to persons representing themselves as connected with the institution, as the Mission has no authorized collectors in the City. Any contributions sent to No. 40 New Bowery will reach the little ones.

Yesterday morning a Western man attracted considerable attention in Broadway by driving a horse attached to a buggy, without reins. The animal threaded his way between the various vehicles with great precision, his movements being regulated by the driver's whip pressed on the side of his neck. When the whip was raised the animal stopped.

JESSE ALLEN and JAMES LYON, both notorious for offences against the law, made their escape, on Tuesday night, from the Hartford State Prison, where they were serving out a term of imprisonment on conviction for a felony in the State of Connecticut. The authorities offer a reward of $500 for their arrest.

An attempt was made yesterday to fire the tenement-house of HERMAN MANN, No. 219 East Thirty-fifth-street. The cracks in the cellar partition had been filled with paper saturated with kerosene oil, but the circumstance was discovered in time to prevent any damage being done. A similar attempt was made at the same place some three weeks ago. The matter is being investigated by the Fire Marshal.

The number of emigrants arrived at Castle Garden, up to the 17th inst., was 7,708: to the same date last year, 7,789 had arrived.

DE GARMO'S *soirée* at his academy, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, Tuesday night, was a brilliant affair and was very largely attended.

Brooklyn.

DAVID A. CYPHER, a clerk in the shoe store of E. KEENER, No. 101 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon, and taken before United States Commissioner JONES, charged with having passed on SARAH LINTON, on Monday last, a counterfeit $5 bill of the Union National Bank of Kinderhook. The accused was held for further examination on Saturday.

Owing to the illness of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, he did not lecture at the Plymouth Church Bethel last evening. Prof. WORCESTER, the accomplished stereopticonist, supplied the appointment, and gave a most superb entertainment with his views of Paris and the Exposition, and points of interest along the Pacific Railroad. The exhibition throughout was full of interest and information, and was well received by the large and appreciative audience. Prof. Worcester will repeat his exhibition at the Fourth-street M. E. Church next Monday evening.

It was rumored in Police circles in Brooklyn yesterday and during the evening that the public might expect to hear of at least one escape from the Raymond-street jail, probably before morning. It was suggested that in such an event it would be a saving to the county to allow the prisoners the freedom of the yard during the night time, as it would not be necessary to have the doors mutilated and locks broken.

From the eighteenth annual report of the Williamsburg Savings Bank, it appears that the number of deposits made during the year was 26,601, and the number of drafts made during the year was 21,022. On Jan. 1 the deposits in the bank amounted to $5,966,843 72, and the total liabilities of the bank amounted to $6,770,071 94. It is understood that the trustees of the institution have purchased lots for a new edifice, on the corner of Broadway and Fifth-street.

Card from Mr. J. B. H. Weaver Relative to the Remains of J. Wilkes Booth.

Mr. WEAVER sends the following note correcting some statements made by our correspondent in Baltimore:

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The remains of J. WILKES BOOTH, now in my charge, have been kept with the utmost privacy. No crowds have been seen about my premises, which are located on a secluded street, and none but a few who had personal relations with the deceased have looked upon the remains for purposes of satisfactory identification of clothing, &c. No curious crowds have cut the blankets almost to pieces, as stated in your special dispatch, and there is no disposition on the part of anybody to get up a demonstration. The remains will be quietly deposited in my private vaults, in Green Mound Cemetery, to-morrow, without any ceremony whatever, religious or otherwise. They will rest there until such time as it may please the relatives of deceased to deposit them finally with the bones of other members of the family in Baltimore Cemetery, near the grave of JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH, the elder.

J. B. H. WEAVER, Undertaker.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for both money, and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds 78⅞. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 37.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 82¾, for the old issue.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 70f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 17—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	12d.@12¼d.
Middling Orleans	12¼d.@12½d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 12th inst., since the last report, have been 51,000 bales.

PRODUCE—Petroleum dull. Spirits, 8¼d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Sperm Oil, £89 ₩ ton. Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10½d. ₩ gallon.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 78¾; stocks unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Feb. 17—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market is dull and prices have declined a fraction since the opening; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day will not exceed 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull.

PROVISIONS—Lard is flat and unchanged.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

COTTON—The market opens flat at 138f. ₩ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93 for money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 78¾. Railway stocks steady. Erie Railway, 24¾; Illinois Centrals, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 38.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed flat at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	11¾d.@12d.
Middling Orleans	12¼d.@12½d.

The sales of the day foot up but 7,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The market closed unaltered in tone and quotations.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10½d. ₩ gallon. Turpentine, 29s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17—4:30 P. M.

Sugar closed quiet for both on spot and afloat; on spot, 39s. 3d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 10½d. Fine Rosin, 17s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine, 29s. 6d.@30s. ₩ cwt. Tallow flat at 48s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Other articles unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

United States Bonds closed firm at 82.

PARIS, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Bourse quiet; Rentes, 70f. 70c.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Petroleum closed at 55¼f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Tallow has declined to 46s. ₩ cwt.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Cotton closed quiet for stock on spot and to arrive; Low Middlings to arrive, quoted at 136f.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Sugar continues firm at last quotations. The rates of exchange have a slightly declining tendency.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR quiet at $6@$6 50 for Spring Extras; $4 75@$5 for Spring Superfine. WHEAT advanced; Sales at $1 15 for No. 2 Spring; $1 20@$1 24 for No. 1. [illegible] No. 2. CORN firm at 58½c.@59½c. for No. 1 New; 58½c.@60c. for no grade, at 70c. for No. 1 seller May; No. 2, seller May and last half of April, 66c. New, buyer February, 59½c. OATS dull and nominal at 53½c.@54c., future delivery; No. 2 sold at 54c. RYE dull and unchanged. BARLEY easier at $1 60@$1 63. HIGHWINES dull at 91c. PROVISIONS firmer. Mess PORK, $33 50; Lard, 19¼c. Dressed Hogs firm at $11 50@$11 90 for soft; $12 50@$13 50 for light frozen; $14 50@$14 75 for heavy frozen. Live Hogs dull; $10 50@$10 75 for light to good shipping. CATTLE weak at $4 75@$5 for Stockers and common grades; $6 30 for fair to good shipping Steers. RECEIPTS—1,900 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Barley, 3,400 bushels Rye, 2,400 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Rye, 2,400 bushels Barley, 2,400 Live Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

COTTON very unsettled; Middlings nominally 28c.; sellers refusing that figure; sales 1,800 bales; receipts, 4,850 bales; exports, 1,173 bales. GOLD, 135¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 148½; Commercial, 145½@148¼. New-York Sight, par. SUGAR steady. Common, 12c.@12½c.; prime, 14½c.@15c.; yellow clarified, 16c. MOLASSES steady; Prime, 75c.@80c. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $6 25@$6 50; Double Extra, $7 25; Treble Extra, $7 50. CORN scarce at 80c. OATS firm at 70c.@75c. BRAN $1 15. HAY, light supply; Prime, $28. Mess PORK, $33 50. BACON—Jobbing Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19c. LARD dull; tierce, 20¼c.@20¾c.; keg, 21c.@21½c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, $1 05. COFFEE very firm; stock light; Fair, 15c.; Good to Prime, 17½c.@19c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

COTTON dull; Middlings, 29½c.@30½c. CLOVERSEED in fair demand and higher; sales at $9 75@$10. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, $5@$5 25; Extras, $5 50@$6 25; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 25@$7 50; Minnesota and Pennsylvania do., $7 25@$7 75; Ohio do., $8 50@$9 50. WHEAT—Prime scarce; Good Red, $1 85@$1 90; Amber, $1 92. RYE, $1 55@$1 56. CORN less active; sales, 3,000 bushels Yellow at 92c.@93c.; White, 85c. OATS steady at 75c.@76c. PETROLEUM less active and nominal. SUGAR and MOLASSES excited and held higher. WHISKY dull at 97c.@98c.; Contraband, 90c.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT nominal. CORN dull; New, 59c.@60c. OATS steady at 57c.@59c. for No. 1, and 60c. for White. RYE quiet. BARLEY steady. COTTON dull and lower; offered for Middlings, 28c. WHISKY quiet at 93c.; closing with a downward tendency. PROVISIONS quiet; holders firm; prices nominal; sales of Mess PORK at $33, buyer March; little offering and demand light. Bulk MEATS and BACON nominally unchanged; no inquiry. LARD dull and in no demand; held firmly at 20c. Sugar-cured HAMS in moderate demand at 19c.@19½c. GOLD, 134½. MONEY quiet, and rates unchanged. EXCHANGE dull.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR dull and 25c. lower on Winter grades; sales 600 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50@$8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White, $10 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 70; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 60; Amber Michigan, $1 85. CORN quiet, nominally $1 for No. 1. OATS 85c. for Western. BARLEY held $2 35 for Canadian. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL $2 15 per cwt. MILLFEED scarce and higher; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $33 per ton. Railroad FREIGHTS on Flour—to Boston, $1 05; to New-York, 86c.; to Albany, 67c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR—More inquiry; market weak; sales 500 bbls. City Ground Spring at $6 50@$6 75; 115 bbls. Michigan at $9 75. RYE Flour nominal at $6 50. WHEAT quiet; a few sales are reported on private terms; asking rates unchanged. CORN dull; small sales at 77c. for new on the track. OATS nominal at 65c. in store. RYE held at $1 35 in store. BARLEY nominal; Canadian, $2 10. PORK dull at $32. LARD dull at 21¼c. HIGHWINES—Sales, 50 bbls. at 94c. SEEDS firm, quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR heavy, but prices unchanged. WHEAT, $1 19¾ for No. 1 and $1 14¾ for No. 2. OATS declining. BACON quiet. CORN firm at 57c.@60c. for new. RYE nominally unchanged. BARLEY steady at $1 85@$1 90 for No. 1. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. Dressed HOGS firm at $12@$12 [illegible]. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 400 bbls. Pork.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

TOBACCO—Sales 276 hhds. at full rates. COTTON, 27½c. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17½c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c., all packed. Mess PORK, $33. LARD, 20c. Superfine FLOUR, $5 75@$6. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 75. CORN, 58c.@60c. OATS, 65c.@67c. RYE, $1 40. WHISKY, free, 95c.@96c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

COTTON quiet and dull; Middling Uplands nominally 29c. FLOUR fairly active; prices weak. WHEAT dull; Choice Valley Red, $2 10. CORN firm; Prime White, 92c.@94c.; Prime Yellow, 90c.@92c. OATS firm at 70c.@75c. RYE firm; Prime, $1 55. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR 25c. lower on the high grades; sales 500 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50@$8 75 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White; $10 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN—$1 for No. 1. OATS—85c. for Western. MILLFEED higher; Shorts, $28; Shipstuffs, $30; Middlings, $33 ₩ ton.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FLOUR quiet and nothing doing. WHEAT declining; Amber, $1 69, on the spot, and $1 65 buyer February; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 88. CORN—New, 60c.; Rejected 58½c.; New White, 63c.; New Yellow, 71c. OATS declined 1c.; sales at 59c. RYE declining; No. 1 at $1 29. BARLEY unchanged. Dressed Hogs dull.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

COTTON nominally 28c.; receipts, 1,638 bales; exports, none. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $7@$7 25. CORN, 73c.@75c. OATS, 75c.@80c. Bulk MEATS weak; Shoulders, 14c.@14½c.; Clear Sides, 17½c. Dressed HOGS, $13@$13 50.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

COTTON dull and easier; sales, 350 bales; Middlings nominal at 28½c.; receipts, 868 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,858 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

COTTON dull and nominal at 28c. for Middlings; sales 250 bales; receipts, 1,784 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 2,428 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

COTTON dull and irregular; sales 297 bales Middlings at 27c.; receipts, 338 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Spirits TURPENTINE firmer at 51c. RESIN in good demand for high grades; No. 1, $4 50. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $2 50@$3 30. TAR active at $2 80@$2 90. COTTON dull at 26c.@27c. for Mixed.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Feb. 17.

COTTON—Sales 500 bales Low Middlings at 27c.; receipts, 635 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

Stocks weak; Pennsylvania State Fives, 100¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 46⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾; Gold, 135.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Allemannia	Feb. 2	Hamburg	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Siberia	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen.
City of New-York	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Feb. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Feb. 20	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA, &c.

Eagle	Feb. 20	New-York	Havana.
City of Mexico	Feb. 20	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *America*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for post letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Havana, Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, close at 9 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 8:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 17—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy	30
Halifax	N. W.	Cloudy	30
Portland	S.	Clear	32
Boston	W.	Clear	38
New-York	W. S. W.	Cloudy	38
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	34
Wilmington	S. W.	Clear	38
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	38
Fortress Monroe	S.	Clear	44
Richmond	S.	Cloudy	44
Augusta	W.	Raining	53
Charleston	W. N. W.	Cloudy	52
Oswego	S.	Clear	30
Buffalo	S.	Cloudy	30
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	40
Chicago	W.	Raining	42
Louisville	S.	Cloudy	41
Mobile	S. E.	Raining	57
New-Orleans	S. E.	Raining	61
Key West	—	Clear	69
Havana	—	Foggy	73

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 17—*In steamship City of New-York, from Liverpool*—Miss Logan, Mr. Milne, John Pratt, Mr. Hall, J. Meeker, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Glassford, G. Schmidt, J. Oaks, M. Conor.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—J. R. Kelly and family, J. Brujere, A. Thompson, Isaac Hough, S. Haas, L. Pant, J. R. Crespo, F. F. Russell, E. M. Crawford, P. Gonzales, J. Soler, J. D. Sanz, Dr. R. P. Cortilla and son, J. Vicente and wife, J. F. Palacios, F. Peralta and family, F. D. Gomez, J. Coco, J. Chester, J. Crever, A. Dora, J. Sans, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Perez de Leary and family, Mr. Bosano, C. F. Guerrero, A. de Lotebres, J. D. Salsaberque, J. Gonzales, L. C. Ortmeyer, F. Barrera, J. Ellerio, J. Y. Castillo, J. Campos, V. Durand, A. F. Valdrigh, Miss M. Delaroy, G. Campos, J. Robles, Mrs. Rodriguez and child, J. L. Ventos and lady, E. London, J. Siero, J. A. Olsky, Mrs. A. Alzo, J. Maria Curbra, M. Onate, G. F. Yara, G. G. A. Betancourt and 2 children, E. Surrant, M. Casas, E. Hendrie, F. Delgado, A. J. Costa, E. Langley.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—E. Dickinson, Mrs. Randolph, J. P. Seymour and wife, Mrs. H. De Gangee, S. D. Goulds, W. J. Larkin and wife, E. B. Epps, James Talcott and wife, F. Voss, George Jones, G. S. Leonard, Miss Melawney.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—Mrs. F. L. Smith and child, Robert Bartlett, John Warren, William Brandon, J. Mikell, E. Brady, Joseph Ennis, B. L. Fairbanks, C. M. Fairbanks, L. C. Converse, F. Newman, Ralph Ely.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 51	Sun sets...... 5 39	Moon sets..12 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 42	Gov. Island.12 31	Hell Gate...1 33

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.

Arrived.

Steamship City of New-York, (Br.,) Tibbetts, Liverpool Feb. 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Feb. 5, 21 miles W. of Fastnet, exchanged signals with a Cunard steamer bound E. 6th, 360 miles W. of Fastnet, passed steamship City of Durham, bound E. 8th, no lat., &c., exchanged night signals with a Hamburg steamer bound E. 10th, lat. 47 25, lon. 37 20, passed steamship Aleppo, hence for Liverpool. 12th, lat. 43 30, lon. 49 30, passed several pieces of ice. 13th, 803 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship Texas, hence for Liverpool; same date, 580 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamship City of Paris, hence for Liverpool. 16th, lat. 42 30, lon. 59 37, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound E.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Arrived in Havana, yacht Henrietta, Tucker, commander, 3 ds. from Santa Cruz, all well on board, to sail 18th for Nassau or elsewhere. Feb. 15, lat. 32 30, lon. 77, passed a wreck, bottom up, apparently a brig.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Worcester, Hudgins, Baltimore, with mdse. to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Crusoe, (of Turk's Island,) Peterson, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to order. Had light westerly and northerly winds during the passage.

Bark Orchilla, (of Searsport,) Havener, Palermo 75 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to Walsh & Carver. Had heavy westerly gales during the latter part of the passage, during which lost maintopgallantmast and flying-jib. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1, in co. with brig C. C. Colson, from Messina for New-York; brig Martha, from Malaga for do., and bark Jessie, from Palermo, for do.

Bark Fritz, (of Sunderland,) Laws, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee to Wright & Hard. Has been 14 ds. N. of lat. 30, with variable weather. Dec. 21, lat. 23 S., lon. 37 W., signalized American ship showing 2d pennant of Marryat's code, No. 1,246. Jan. 6, lat. 2 S., lon. 32 W., signalized British ship showing 2d pennant No. 2,408, also of Marryat's code.

Bark Courier, (N. G.,) Sela, Rio Janeiro, 57 ds., with coffee to Weston & Gray, vessel to Funch, Meincke & Co. Had moderate weather.

Bark Stella, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Cain, Troon Oct. 12, via St. Thomas Jan. 30, with pig iron to Boyd & Hincken. Put into St. Thomas on Dec. 31 with loss of foretopmast, jibboom, sails, rigging, &c.; had fine weather since leaving St. Thomas.

Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Messina 70 ds., with fruit to James Robinson & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 2. Jan. 30, lat. 32 40, lon. 56 40, spoke wh. schr. John W. Dodge, of New-Bedford; had taken no whales since leaving the Western Islands. Feb. 14, 100 miles S. by E. of Sandy Hook, spoke brig John Shay, from Palermo for Philadelphia, 75 ds. out, short of provisions.

Brig Canima, (of Boston,) Church, Jacksonville 6 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lyles & Polhamus.

Brig Bachelor, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Carlow, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Brig Two Brothers, (of St. John, N. B.,) Wallace, (late Butler,) Havana Nov. 26, via Bermuda Jan. 12, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Put into Bermuda Dec. 24, with loss of topsail-yard, sails, bulwarks, &c. Dec. 17, Capt. Butler was washed overboard and drowned. On the 4th, 5th and 6th inst., off Hatteras, experienced a succession of heavy gales from S. W. to N. W.

Brig Marco Polo, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Pitts, Alligator Pond, Jam., Dec. 11, via Havana Jan. 21, with logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Had moderate weather; put into Havana on account of sickness of the Captain and two of the crew.

Brig Virginia, Johnstone, St. Pierre, Martinique, 12 ds., with mdse. to S. R. Reynal & Son.

Brig Paragon, (of Turk's Island,) Leland, Cardenas 10 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Merida, (N. G.,) Volborth, Whampoa, 110 ds., with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Anjier Nov. 28 and the Cape of Good Hope Dec. 29; sighted St. Helena Jan. 8 and crossed the Equator Jan. 17 in lon. 28. Dec. 3, lat. 32 S., lon. 71 E., spoke ship Baron Harrington, from Liverpool to Boston. Dec. 17, one of the crew, named H. Wilpper, of Hamburg, burst a blood vessel and died within a few minutes. Dec. 28, lat. 34 S., lon. 27 E., spoke bark Anthon Gunther, (N. G.,) from Rangoon for Bremen. Feb. 14, lat. 35 N., lon. 73 W., spoke brig Louisa, (Br.,) from Black River, Jam., for Boston.

Brig Helen O. Phinney, (of Portland,) Boyd, Buenos Ayres, Dec. 18, with hides and wool to Miller & Houghton. Has been 12 ds. N. of Bermuda, with strong northerly gales; had fine weather remainder of passage. Jan. 10, lat. 17 23 S., lon. 33 40 W., spoke ship Quintero, 50 ds. from Boston for Calcutta; Jan. 11, lat. 15 45, lon. 34 20, spoke bark Chanticleer, (Br.,) from Cardiff for Montevideo; Jan. 20, lat. 2 20, lon. 31 30, spoke schr. Eclectic, Bailey, from Philadelphia for Barbadoes.

Brig Alpha, (of Lunneberg, N. S.,) Westaver, 24 Martins, 18 ds., with salt to C. H. Rayberg & Son. Brig Repeat, Rose, old for Yarmouth, N. S., on Jan. 23. Feb. 7, lat. 29 52, lon. 69 35, spoke schr. Dexter, Watson, from Rockport, Me., for Key West.

Brig Rush, Petty, Bahia 38 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co.—vessel to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Bermuda with westerly winds.

Schr. H. Curtis, (of Deer Isle, Me.,) Richardson, Curacoa 15 ds., with mdse. to G. A. Phillips.

Schr. Elizabeth Morgan, (of Newport, Eng.,) Murray, Pernambuco 28 ds., with sugar to H. H. Swift & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Alice Oakes, (of Gardiner, Me.,) Marson, Nassau, N. P., 6 ds., with mdse. to Montell & Barberousse; vessel to Dearborn Bros.

Schr. Hattie Ross, (of Portland,) Ulrich, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Elizabethport, for Nantucket.

Schr. Pioneer, Hannah, Elizabethport, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph Fish, (of Thomaston,) Turner, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine for New-Haven.

Schr. R. W. Megee, Ketchum, Wilmington 6 ds., with naval stores to R. S. Powell.

Schr. Gettysburg, Corson, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. John, Fields, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to R. S. Powell.

Schr. Oliver Ames, Westgate, Baltimore, with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Whitney Long, Hays, Savannah 7 ds., with yellow pine to S. W. Lond & Co.

Schr. Theodore Dean, Babbitt, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Lyon, St. Mary's, Ga., 8 ds., with yellow pine to A. Abbott.

Schr. Curlew, (of Boston,) Turner, Galveston 18 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Seventy-six, Keene, Virginia, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Edwards, Edwards, Providence.

Schr. Calista, Spear, New-Haven.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, New-Haven.

Schr. St. James, Graves, Taunton.

Schr. Lady Antrim, Palmer, Wareham.

Schr. Deerfield, Achorn, Greenwich.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Everett, Madison.

Schr. D. Comstock, Crane, George's Banks.

Schr. Cordelia, Clark, George's Banks.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Russell, Little Neck.

Schr. Maria, Reed, Greenwich.

WIND—At sunset, W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships China and Minnesota, for Liverpool; Fairbanks, for Wilmington; Saratoga, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 17—Arr. steamship Manhattan, from New-York.

Sld. steamships Charleston for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; brig W. M. Nash, for Georgetown; schr. Daniel Chase, for Norfolk.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 17—Arr. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, from New-York; North Point, from Baltimore; schr. Joseph Allen, from Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 17—Arr. steamships Lucille, from Baltimore; Mary Sanford, from New-York.

Cld. steamship W. P. Clyde, for New-York.

BOSTON, Feb. 17—Arr. steamers Lawrence, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; brig Iris, from Cienfuegos.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17—Sld. Conquest, for Liverpool.

Cld. King Philip, for Honolulu; Amaranth, for Acapulco.

Spoken, &c.

Chalmette—bark, of Freeport, stg. W., Feb. 11, lat. 35 7, lon. 73 20.

C. M. Wentworth—schr., from Demerara for Philadelphia, Feb. 14, lat. 29 44, lon. 74.

Edward Hyman—ship, from Calcutta for Boston. 105 ds. out, Jan. 19, lat. 3 11 S., lon. 25 51.

Harriet McGilvery—brig, of Bucksport, bound to Belfast, Me., Feb. 12, lat. 36 40, lon. 73 49.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 17.—The steamship Columbia, from New-York Feb. 11, arrived last evening.

At Curacoa, Feb. 1, schr. Bismarck, for New-York in 8 ds.; schr. Gen. Marion, for do. do.; schr. Mary G. Moore, for Boston in 4 ds.

At Pernambuco, Jan. 18, bark Mary Cook, (Br.,) for New-York in 7 ds.

At Sagua, Feb. 5, brig Emma L. Hall, to sail for New-York Feb. 12.

At St. Pierre, Mart., Feb. 5, schrs. Mary Patton, Mattie Holmes and Leila Rich, disch'g.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The American ship Southern Eagle, Capt. Pierce, which left this port on the 4th inst. for Boston, has returned to Milford Haven, damaged, having experienced heavy weather. She will discharge cargo.

DIAMONDS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Nos. 550 and 552 Broadway, N. Y.,

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF

Diamonds,

Emeralds,

Sapphires,

Pearls,

and other Precious Stones,

In addition to their large stock of unmounted gems, present an unequaled collection of diamond and gem jewelry, to which they are constantly adding the choicest novelties in settings, from London and Paris.

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CHANDELIERS

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GAS FIXTURES

OF PATTERNS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF COAL.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869.

We offer, for the present, the following rates for our best Coals per ton of 2,000 lbs. (screened lumps,) delivered in any part of the City:

ENGLISH CANNEL	$20	For Grates.
AMERICAN (Peytona) CANNEL	16	
LIVERPOOL ORREL	15	
AMERICAN ORREL	14	
SYDNEY	12	

LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNTAIN, STOVE, EGG, AND FURNACE COAL, $8.

We guarantee the above Coals to be of the best quality.

PARMELE BROTHERS, No. 22 Pine-st.

Yard No. 587 West 22d-st., New-York.

BRILLIANT PORTRAIT OF GEN. U. S. GRANT, COLORED FROM LIFE, IN THE COMIC NEWS, OFFICIAL ORGAN OF GEN. GRANT.

With numerous other attractions. Ten cents a copy.

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 245 WEST 22D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 22D-ST.—The lot of land, with the four-story brown-stone English basement house thereon, situate on the north side of 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and known as No. 245; house 18.3x50 feet; has modern improvements and in good order; lot 18.9 by half block.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF LEXINGTON-AV. AND 38TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executrix of the late Joseph Fletcher:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 38th-st., and known as No. 371. The house, which is 23x37.6, is well and substantially built, and contains the modern improvements; lot 23.2x77.6 feet.

EAST 38TH-ST.—The three lots of land situate on the south side of 38th-st., adjoining the above on the east side; lots each 18.2x98.9 feet.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 165 WEST 11TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 11TH-ST.—The 3½-story brick house and lot situate on the north side of West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and known as No. 165. The house is 22.4-5 by 45 feet, with extension of 11 feet, and contains the modern improvements. Lot 22.4 4-5 by 103.3.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS ON 3D-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

3D-AV.—Four lots situate on the northeast corner of 3d-av. and 108th-st. Each about 25.2x100.

For maps apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

NO. 104 GREENE-ST. TO LET TO AN unobjectionable tenant; 25x100. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

R. R. R.

The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner.—Matt., ch. xxi., v. 42.

This ·inspired truth of holy tradition finds an apt illustration in the history of

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

When this marvelous remedy was first presented to the notice of the medical faculty, in 1847, notwithstanding the mysterious influence it exhibited in stopping the most excruciating

PAINS, ACHES AND INFIRMITIES,

in a few moments after its use,

its wonderful power in raising the Bed-ridden, Crippled, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, divesting the bodies of all suffering from Pain, Inflammation, Weakness and other infirmities, curing in a few days the sickness and diseases of months and years, and for all ordinary pains, aches, either

INTERNAL OR EXTERNAL,

all Spasms, Cramps, Inflammations, Congestions, affording INSTANTANEOUS ease and comfort, it met with the same treatment that the stone which the builders, through their ignorance of its importance, rejected, but that afterward became the head of the corner.

A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

We believe that the discovery, combination and distribution throughout all nations of the earth of this marvelous remedy is due as much to the inspiration and direct will of DIVINE PROVIDENCE as to science. When the combination of the ingredients of this marvelous remedy, known as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, was completed, it supplied a want that had ever existed; that neither the best approved discoveries in Medical Chemistry, or the Materia Medica, or the skill of the most eminent Physicians, could secure to the Human Race. CHLOROFORM, Ether, Morphine, Opium, will allay pain; but an over-dose of either would cause death, and neither of these remedies can be used with safety by the public.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

stops pain of every kind, much quicker, and is safe under all circumstances, and is proven the miraculous power of

PREVENTING SICKNESS,

if exposed to contagious or epidemic pestilences. It not only Cures Pain, but will prevent it, and all kinds of sickness that are contagious, or malarious, or atmospheric.

HIDDEN POWERS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

As a Pain Remedy it excels all remedial agents, and when first introduced the doctors as well as the people were astonished as its marvelous curative powers—for the moment it was applied, externally, or TWENTY DROPS diluted in water taken as a drink, the most violent Pains, Cramps, Spasms, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and all unpleasant feelings ceased.

PESTILENCES AND PLAGUES.

When Asiatic Cholera appeared RADWAY'S READY RELIEF was the only positive cure; it cured thousands, and saved millions from an attack. Then it was that Divine Providence inspired us to send forth this great remedy to every nation on the face of the earth. We were inspired with faith of its infallibility in saving the lives of all peoples against the plagues and pestilences that resisted all medicines and the best skill of physicians. Without having the assurance of one dollar's return, beyond our firm faith in the RADWAY'S READY RELIEF proving itself a savior to the afflicted human race, we sent forth on its mission of cure over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

without one dollar being secured by purchase, and having to wait for remuneration until the same was sold and all expenses for foreign duties, freights, commissions of agents, advertising bills were paid, and this we continued to do for years. Wherever a community of living civilized souls existed, there we sent at our own risk,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF,

and the marvelous cures it effected in ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, all BILIOUS ATTACKS, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and every other disease peculiar to the countries and climates where it was used, suggested its use in

Yellow Fever,	Typhoid Fever,
Scarlet Fever,	Ship Fever,

FEVER AND AGUE,

all other fevers; and in this class of diseases it cured when all others failed, and PREVENTED attacks if exposed.

The wisdom of Providence in selecting the inventors and proprietors of this marvelous remedy to carry out His will, in placing an antidote within the reach of His people of all nations of the earth—who had sufficient faith to wait for their "bread cast on the waters to return after many days," who were content to spread out before the world the richness, purity and miraculous quickness of this remedy, until such time that its wonderful virtues became a household necessity everywhere—shows that the instruments selected for this great work have discharged their duties. In this respect. Through the infallible curative powers of Radway's Ready Relief the peoples of all nations have been rescued from the pestilence in all forms, and as regards ordinary PAINS that are common to all. The Ready Relief, in a few minutes, will stop

FEVER AND AGUE.

Notwithstanding the great range of Pains, Aches, Ailments, &c., that Radway's Ready Relief cures, time and experience prove it to be the BEST and SAFEST cure for

FEVER AND AGUE,

CHILLS AND FEVER,

SCARLET FEVER,

BILIOUS FEVER,

in the world. There is no Ague Cure, Chalagogue, or preparation of Quinine, Arsenic, or the many forms of Mercury, or, in fact, any remedial agent that will cure this disease so positively, so safely, as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

No, not one. Thousands, from overdosing with Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, in the many Ague Cures and Private Practice, pay the penalty of

Engorged Liver, Fat Spleen, Disordered Kidneys, Saffron-colored Skin,

and hundreds of other symptoms of distress. These agents never cure, but smother, the disease, whereas RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, aided by Radway's Pills, not only cure the worst cases, but will protect the system against attacks of Ague and all other Fevers.

ONE 50 CENT BOTTLE OF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

is better as a cure for all Fevers, Chills, Bilious Attacks, &c., than the Quinine Mixtures, Ague Cures, Cholagogues, &c., costing $1 to $3, and Radway's Ready Relief is good for hundreds of other ailments that these are not.

One 50 cent bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF diluted in one gallon of proof spirits, will give you equal in quantity, and superior in quality to

144 BOTTLES OF THE 25 CENT

Pain Remedies, Paints, Killers, Embrocations, Panaceas, Kings, &c., all of these remedies being but poor imitations of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

One bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, for 50 cents, as a Pain Remedy, and for Family Purposes, will secure every household freedom against sickness, and can be used for the same purposes that would cost at least $25 had you to purchase prescriptions or drugs every time pain, sickness or accident takes place.

PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE!

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEY,

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,

INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,

SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,

PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS,

CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,

CATARRH, INFLUENZA,

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,

COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts, where the pain or difficulty exists, will afford ease and comfort.

20 DROPS TO A TEASPOONFUL IN WATER will, in a few moments, cure

CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,

HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE,

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLIC,

Wind in the Bowels.

And all Internal Pains.

The above dose taken every fifteen minutes will quickly cure

Asiatic Cholera,	Cholera Morbus,
Bilious Colic,	Flux,

And all Painful Discharges.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

LARGE BOTTLES—INDIA RUBBER STOPPERS—PURITY OF THE READY RELIEF.

Radway's Ready Relief is entirely vegetable. The Spirits used as a menstruum to preserve and convey the vegetable extracts used in this remedy is of the purest and richest quality. Every drop is four times distilled. One teaspoonful has the concentrated strength of a gill of the best French Brandy. All fusel oil and other irritant poisons, found in ordinary alcohol, that causes delirium tremens to imperfectly distilled liquors, and that does so much damage in the many common whisky, gin and rum bitters, as well as in tinctures, made by careless druggists, is excluded in the delicious Spirits used in RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. As a Tonic, one-half a teaspoonful will give more strength, secure a better appetite, and make a more delicious drink, imparting its stimulating, enlivening and happy sensations to the weak, nervous, melancholy, dispirited, than any liquor, wines or bitters in use. It is the most delicious remedy in the world, as well as the most useful; for it can be used for every ailment, where there is Pain, Aches, Inflammation, or Sudden Attacks, or injuries from accidents.

50 CENTS IN LARGE BOTTLES,

containing 3 and 4 times the quantity of the 25 cent Liniments, Paints, Killers, Panaceas, made of the common fusel oil alcohol as a basis, and that have all been started to imitate RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Some of these imitations are scented with common hartshorn, in imitation of a highly rectified preparation of Ammonia—used in the genuine. Persons using the genuine Ready Relief will at once discover the miserable fraud in the imitations. The genuine Ready Relief has India-rubber Stoppers, and every bottle made air tight. Every bottle has the private Internal Revenue two cent stamp of Dr. Radway & Co., over the mouth. (The Ready Relief sold in Canada and other foreign countries does not require this stamp.)

Price of Radway's Ready Relief, per dozen bottles, $5; Single Bottles, 50c. Sold at Dr. Radway & Co.'s, Principal office, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by Druggists and general storekeepers everywhere. One Agent will be found in every city and town in the world. Put up in directions of all languages. Ask for RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.